

IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE

If there's one thing we want to be honored with more than another—then that's the implicit confidence customers. When you read a Robinson advertisement we want you to have an unquestioning assurance that what we say is right. As for us we most carefully wish to avoid violating the reader's confidence and we try to tell the exact truth and unambiguously. We don't wish to make a single sale under false pretences. Purchase money will be cheerfully refunded even if you send a child for what you see advertised and the article fails to meet your expectation. In no Department immense store is this more true than in

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Caperines

Have never been more fashionable and we can give you dozens of styles to select from.

- BLACK CONEY—satin lined, high collar, \$3.50.
- BLACK ASTRACHAN AND CONEY—Silk lined, tail trimming, \$4.00.
- ELECTRIC CONEY—High storm collar, deep on shoulders, satin lined, six tails in front, \$6.50.
- GREY LAMB AND CONEY—A nice black and grey combination, very effective, \$5.00.
- ELECTRIC CONEY AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAR—Lined with satin, deep shoulder, high collar, special \$7.50.
- ELECTRIC SEAL—Deep collar, long front, tail trimmed, \$8.50, 10.00, 12.50.
- ELECTRIC SEAL AND AMERICAN SABLE—Makes a handsome combination, very large size, tail trimming, \$12.50.
- STONE MARTEN AND ELECTRIC SEAL—A striking combination. We have two sizes, \$12.50 and 16.50.
- BLACK OPPOSSUM—A very serviceable fur, \$8.50, 10.00.
- AMERICAN SABLE—High collar, deep shoulder, extra long, tail trimmed front, \$17.50.
- AMERICAN SABLE AND ELECTRIC SEAL—Choice dark combination, long front, eight tails, \$19.00.
- GREY PERSIAN LAMB AND ELECTRIC SEAL—Top of collar and shoulders of Grey Lamb, back of collar set with seal in the star shape, \$12.50.
- GREY PERSIAN LAMB—All first quality skins, large size, trimmed with sable tails, \$15.00.
- STONE MARTEN AND BLACK PERSIAN LAMB—Black Persian Lamb edged with Stone Marten, and Marten tails for the long front, an extremely dressy wrap, \$10.00.
- ALASKA SABLE—Made of the very best quality skins, long stole front, large tails, prime color, \$35.00, 42.50.

Ladies' Fur Coats.

- BLACK ASTRACHAN—Length 30 inch, Farmer satin lining, \$20.00.
- BLACK ASTRACHAN—Made from selected skins, length 34 inch, Italian lining, special \$25.00.
- BLACK BOKHARAN—Extra fine quality of curl, lined throughout with black satin, every coat personally selected, \$31.00, 35.00, 37.50.
- GREY PERSIAN LAMB—Lined throughout with satin, choice curl, \$50.00.
- RUSIAN COON—Made from choice dark skins, length 27 inch, \$25.00.
- CANADIAN COON—In the rich dark shades, high storm collar, special \$35.00.
- ELECTRIC SEAL—Makes a very dressy coat, has the appearance of a \$200 seal, special \$35.00.
- PERSIAN LAMB—Made in the most fashionable length from the best part of choice curl skins, every coat a beauty, small or medium curl, extra value for \$110.00.

Ladies' Fur Capes.

- BLACK ASTRACHAN—24 inch long, 38 and 40 inch bust, serge lining, \$12.50.
- BLACK ASTRACHAN—30 inch long, 38 and 40 inch bust, \$15.00.
- BLACK OPPOSSUM—27 inch long, lined with heavy black satin, \$20.00.
- BLACK ASTRACHAN—American Sable Collar—27 inch long, full sweep, \$19.

Fur Gauntlets.

- Grey Persian Lamb—Light and dark shades of curl, according to size and \$3.75 to 6.00.
- Electric Seal—Heavy rich fur, lined with squirrel, \$4.00.
- Black Persian Lamb—Best quality, fur lined hand, ladies' size only, \$10.00.

Ladies' Fur Muffs.

- Alaska Sable, very select, \$10.00, 12.50.
- Canadian Beaver, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50.
- Alaska Seal, \$4.00, 5.00.
- Grey Persian Lamb, \$2.00, 2.50.
- American Sable, \$8.50.
- Brown Fox Head and Tail, \$10.00.
- Black Marten, \$6.50.
- Blue Coon, \$8.50.
- Canadian Coon, \$2.50.

Caps.

- Grey Persian Lamb Caps—Our stock is now complete in sizes and well in shades, so that we can match up a collar or gauntlet for you, sizes from 6 1/2 lined with colored satins, \$2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.75, 4.00.
- Grey Persian Lamb—Jam O'Shanter, full crown and firmly blocked, cho \$4.50.
- Electric Seal, wedge shape, sizes 7 to 7 1/2, \$4.50.
- Black Astrachan, wedge shape, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, \$3.50.
- Coney and Brown Oppossum, made with peak, suitable for elderly men, \$
- Black Persian Lamb, made from very best selected skins, sizes 7 to 7 1/2, \$

Fur Ruffs for Children.

- Imitation Ermine, white fur with tufts of black inserted, 45c and 50c
- Imitation Chincella—A pretty grey fur 75c, \$1.25.
- White Angora—A very bright glossy fur that can be cleaned easily when very choice for small children, \$1.90 to 3.75.

Ladies' Fur Ruffs.

- American Sable—Full length, heavy close fur, reversible, trimmed with ta Grey Persian Lamb—Nice dark fur, one head, fastens on neck with pin \$2.75, 3.00.
- Black Thibet—Very long, bright glossy fur, \$4.00.
- Mink—Small neck piece, one head, 50 cents.
- Blue Coon—A very thick bushy fur, will wear well, \$8.50.
- Alaska Sable—One of the most serviceable furs, a good investment for every ruff made from choice selected skins, price according to size, \$10, 12.50, 1

BLACK ASTRACHAN—Made from selected skins, length of men, fur and lining, special \$25.00.
BLACK BOKHARAN—Extra fine quality of curl, lined throughout with black tin, every coat personally selected, \$31.00, 35.00, 37.50.
GREY PERSIAN LAMB—Lined throughout with satin, choice curl, \$50.00.
RUSSIAN COON—Made from choice dark skins, length 27 inch, \$25.00.
CANADIAN COON—In the rich dark shades, high storm collar, special \$35.00.
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BLACK OPOSSUM—27 inch long, lined with heavy black satin, \$20.00.
BLACK ASTRACHAN—American Sable Collar—27 inch long, full sweep, \$19.
BLACK SILK—FUR LINED—Heavy Silk Malalasse, lined with grey squirrel, large Thibet collar, edged down the front with Thibet, \$40.00.

Childrens and Misses' Fur Collarettes.

Black Hare, bright glossy fur, high standing collar, \$1.50, 2.25.
Mink, dark shade, high collar, small size only, \$1.00.
Grey Persian Lamb, the fur that will stand rain or snow, and takes a long time wear them out. We have an extra value at \$5.00, some larger sizes with long fronts, lined with tulle, come at \$6.00, 7.00 and 8.50.

FUR ROBES FOR CHILDREN.
Imitation Ermine, white fur with tufts of black inserted, 45c and 50c
Imitation Chincella—A pretty grey fur 75c, \$1.25.
White Angora—A very bright glossy fur that can be cleaned easily when so very choice for small children, \$1.90 to 3.75.

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American Sable—Full length, heavy close fur, reversible, trimmed with tails, \$2.75, 3.00.
Grey Persian Lamb—Nice dark fur, one head, fastens on neck with pinch of \$2.75, 3.00.
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Blue Coon—A very thick bushy fur, will wear well, \$8.50.
Alaska Sable—One of the most serviceable furs, a good investment for any lady every ruff made from choice selected skins, price according to size, \$10, 12.50, 18 50.

Men's Fur Coats.

Wombat—Made from dark skins, lined with heavy Farmer satin, \$17.50, 25.
Canadian Coon—The kind that will stand our rough Canadian winters, made from choice selected skins, \$35.00, 42 50, 50.00.
Australian Coon—Full length and well lined, \$22 50, 24.00.

Fur Robes.

Imitation Buffalo—Just opened, the best imitation of Buffalo that is to be seen. Large size and well lined. Red and blue felt border, \$12.50.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

THE PROGRESSIVE DRY GOODS STORE. The Always Busy Store

Will Offer 1,000 Gallons of Cider and White Wine Vinegar

at the undermentioned prices:—
Crab Apple Cider, XXX, three years old, at 30c per gallon.
Extra Pickling, XXX, four years old, at 35c per gallon.
White Wine, XXX, three years old, at 40c per gallon.

WM. COXALL.

Napanee, 23rd September, 1901.

JOHN McKAY,
 151 BRÜCK ST.,
 KINGSTON.
Hides and Tallow

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.
 (OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.)
 Business College founded 1877.
 Practical and thorough—many graduates occupying lucrative positions. Attendance undropped in three years.
 \$37.00 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium, etc., (all but books and laundry), for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate, in either department—
 a) Book Keeping, (b) Shorthand and Type-writing, (c) Telegraphy.
 A full staff of experienced specialists employed.
 The high character of the College a guarantee of satisfaction.
 287 students enrolled last year—142 young ladies and 145 young men.
 Send for specimen of penmanship and special circular. Address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

COURT OF REVISION, MUNICIPALITY OF SHEFFIELD.
 Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court, of the County of Lanark and Addington, at the town hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on
Tuesday, October 22nd, A.D., 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m.
 to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1901.
 All persons having business at the Court, are required to attend at the said time and place.
JAS. AYLSWORTH,
 Clerk of Sheffield.
 and Clerk of said Court.
 Dated at Clerk's office, Tamworth, Sept. 27, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
 a Court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on
Friday, the Eighteenth Day of October, 1901,
 at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Napanee, for the year 1901. All persons having business at the said Court are required to attend at the said time and place.
J. E. HERRING,
 Clerk of the Town of Napanee.
 Dated, Napanee, 18th Sept. 1901.
 Aiva Joyce and B. Detlor, two Deseronto young men, had a miraculous escape from drowning on Saturday afternoon. They started to row across the bay and their boat sank when half a mile out from shore. They both swam to shore safely.

APPLES WANTED!
 AT
Symington's Evaporator.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID.
T. SYMINGTON.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS \$1.00
The Montreal Daily Herald 3.00
 And a Splendid Picture of
King Edward VII. 50
Total \$4.50

ALL FOR \$1.75
 This is the greatest combination offer ever made by any Canadian Journal, and we are fortunate in securing the exclusive privilege for this district. The Daily Herald is one of Canada's great papers. Established in 1868, it has long been the leading Liberal paper of Eastern Canada. It is now a great family newspaper, each day giving full news of the world, and also devoting much space to matters of peculiar interest to the family. Its commercial intelligence is complete and reliable.
 THE KING'S PORTRAIT is the best ever published in Canada, and will make a handsome addition to the walls of any library. It is produced by a new process, and is not one of the flashy colored portraits so common.
 As the regular price of The Herald is \$3.00 a year, the liberality of our offer is self-evident.
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
The Pollard Printing Co.,
Napanee, Ont.

Life in the Sea.
 In a fascinating article in the August number of "The North American" view, Dr. Charles Minor Blackford gives much interesting information about "Life in the Sea." It was long thought that the dark waves were a fit abode only for strange, misshapen monsters. But as between the sea and the land, Dr. Blackford contends, if the repulsive barrenness must attach to either, land must bear that reproach, for sea contains a richness of flora and fauna which the land cannot rival. From the surface downward, says Dr. Blackford, the ocean teems with life, to a degree that naturalists stand amazed as they contemplate its infinite variety. Here is a description of what is to be seen on a coral lagoon:—
 "Life on the bottom exists in its greatest beauty and profusion in what is free from sediment and shall sands. On our Atlantic seaboard conditions are not very favorable, though annelids, molluscs and crustaceans abound, the more beautiful forms are scarce. The delicate sea-pen, on the mud banks, and for of great symmetry are found; but is nothing compared with the wealth of a coral lagoon. The vertical ray the sun, reflected from the bottom, make the water as transparent as and, as the boat floats slowly across, can gaze through the glass in bottom of the boat on a scene of indescribable beauty. Great branching masses of coral of varying hue, like shrubs or even trees. Wonderful anthozoan or flower animals, and zoophytes, strange animal-plants, distributed freely over the bottom. Other places, great lichen-covered rocks seem to be spangled with red, shaped flowers; and through and all the all the parrot fish flit, nibbling browsing on the buds. No garden equal these oceanic paradises in richness or variety of color; yet they filled with animals almost to the exclusion of plant life. The lichen hydroid coral, the starlike flowers but the vermillion ends of boring animals, and the parrot fish do not in the stony coral, but seek gorgo madrepores or small crustaceans. 'Strange world in which the kingdom blossoms and the vegetable does not.'"
 Best month in the year is at harvest time. We have a few wheels that sell at lower prices than they can be for at
BOYLE & SON'S

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th. 1901.

MILLINERY OPENINGS.

The Robinson Co'y.

A particularly interesting opening because of the unusual number of exquisite patterns and exclusive novelties displayed, was held by the Robinson Co'y. on the 28th Sept. and proceeding days. That the event was highly appreciated was evident when one noted the enthusiastic admiration as expressed by the four visitors in attendance. The millinery room was tastefully decorated, and was presided over by Misses Wicks and Miller of Guelph, and their able assistants. One of the most conspicuous styles shown has a large circular top of wood silk on which is a stuffed parrot with all its gaudy plumage and is faced with cafter taffeta in folds and box pleats. Another costly and beautiful creation has a plateau of white felt with chenille braid and is faced with soft black velvet. It is topped with rosettes of rose ribbon in the centre and finished off with rhinestone ornaments and black and white wings. Black and green are the predominating colors. Among the novelties is the new escuria lace which promises to become very popular. Ornaments of rhinestone, gun metal, cut steel and jet will be used almost exclusively. In the line of trimmings the newest things are the panne mirrored and panne velvets and chenille braids. On ribbons soft goods are the most used including the taffetas.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

On Thursday evening last the millinery department of the above firm was open for the fall season, and judging by the large number of persons who crowded the store on that evening and Friday and Saturday, the opening must have been a very successful one. The millinery department is in charge of Miss Watts, assisted by Miss Hatton. The department was very tastefully decorated and the display of millinery creations a very creditable one. Among them we noticed a large Gainsborough hat made after the Louis XV style, the upper brim was covered plain with panne velvet and the crown very prettily formed with taffeta and silk shirred, with a beautiful piece of lace around the edge of brim, draped facing of taffeta, and two lovely Gainsborough plumes droop over each side of front, and bandeau at the left side with a gun metal ornament set with rhinestones. A very pretty hat made of green and blue velours velvet the upper brim covered plain with the green under brim made of the pale blue corded velvet. The crown is a large plaque effect corded with the green and blue velvet. Two green parrots at the left side and a lovely piece of Battenburg lace, sideband with cut steel buckle completes this novelty. With the rage for tailor-made suits comes the craze for tailor-made hats, one particular one shown was in beaver and rose mohair felt a tucked brim draped softly and folded crown of the rose mohair. Three large quills, two beaver and one rose, made of the stitched mohair lay flat on the left side, large gilt and steel buckle in front finishes this smart toque. The large Pan-American hat is made entirely of sequin with a flat crown and a lovely piece of chenille sequin holds down the brim, and a side band with large rosette of black chenille. The children were not forgotten in the display a large corner being wholly devoted to their wants and from the many sales made the display must have been very attractive. The trimmings used this year will be the new milk weed angora, flat feather effects, some hats being entirely made of feathers. The mohair felt in all colors will be much used. The lace this season are on the

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

Fresh Fruits at J. F. Smith's Grocery.

This week we are receiving large quantities of all kinds of Plums and Grapes and expect Peaches for Saturday. Our fruits are all strictly fresh, consigned direct from growers, and are excellent value. You can also get the very best sugars at close margins at Smith's.

A full line of fresh and cured meats always on hand.
Our grocery stock is complete and considered the largest in town.
Don't forget the place, at

J. F. Smith's,
YOUR GROCER.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. E. Best, of Lindsay, has accepted of a position with Lahey & Co., and with his wife has removed to town.

Mr. W. T. Norris returned from Carman, Man., on Saturday. He was offered a good site there, but as the climate did not agree with him he had to return.

Mr. A. F. Massey, of Toronto, arrived in town Monday to fill the position as ledger-keeper in the Dominion Bank here. Mr. Young having been removed to Cobourg.

Miss Molly Wartman, of Belleville, is the guest of her friend, Miss Jennie Frizzell this week.

Miss Nellie Powell is the guest of her brother, Mr. Joe. Powell, Bridge St.

Mr. Alfred Burrows, assistant at the government assay office, Belleville, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Chas. Eywel returned from Carman, Man., Monday noon.

Miss Libby Brewster, of Rome, N. Y., attended the funeral of her sister, the late Mrs. R. S. Shipman.

Master Willie Vandusen, who has been spending his holidays with relatives in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Arthur Callaghan is spending the week in Kingston.

Mr. Willie Pruyn left on Wednesday for McGill College, Montreal.

Mr. "Glad" Hardy left on Sunday for Toronto.

Mr. Fred Foster, of the Dominion Rock Drill Foundry left on Monday for Belleville.

Mr. Clinton Rose was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Maybee left for Hamilton on Wednesday.

Mr. Herb. Trimble returned from Rochester on Monday.

Word has been received that Mr. Clark Botting, of Oswego, is very ill.

Detective Greer, of Toronto, spent a few hours in Napanee on Saturday.

Dr. M. P. Symington left on Saturday for her former home near Brighton, where her brother lies dangerously ill.

Mrs. Colonel Ready, of the Eastern Townships, is the guest of Rev. Mrs. Jarvis this week.

Rev. J. De Paucier Wright, of Flinton, was in town on Wednesday canvassing for Flinton Church.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Knight spent four days at the Pan American and Niagara Falls, leaving here last Saturday.

Mrs. Daniel Joyce and daughter, of Sharbot Lake, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Plumley, this week.

BIRTHS.

LOCHHEAD—At Centreville, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, the wife of Mr. C. H. Lochhead, of a son.

McKIM—At Napanee, on Monday, Sept. 30, 1901, the wife of Mr. W. J. McKim, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HILL—SLUSH—At the residence of Mr. Hermon Simmons, Hawley, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, by Rev. F. T. Dibb, Mr. William W. Hill, of Sandhurst, to Miss Martha Slush.

MILLIGAN—McGILL—At Centreville, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, Mr. Fred Milligan to Miss Mabel McGill, both of Centreville.

SHEEHAN—McCAMBRIDGE—At the R. C. Church, Napanee, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1901, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Dennis Sheehan to Miss Sarah McCambridge.

WRIGHT—STORMS—At the residence of Mr. Wm Storms, Violet, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, by Rev. D. C. Day, Mr. Ernest Wright to Miss Rose, daughter of the late Norman Storms.

HOLLOWAY—PERRY—By Rev. G. S. White, assisted by Rev. G. W. McCall, at the home of Mr. Joseph Smith, Odessa, October 2, 1901, Mr. Stephen Sidney Holloway, of Rochester, U.S., to Miss Elora Lucy Perry, of Picton, Ontario.

DE!

implicit confidence of our
ce that what we offer is
the exact truth plainly
ill be cheerfully refunded,
In no Department of our

curl, according to size and quality,

rel, \$4.00.
and, ladies' size only, \$10.00.

omplete in sizes and well assorted
et for you, sizes from 6½ to 7, all
4.00.
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 n, reflected from the bottom,
 the water as transparent as air;
 s the boat floats slowly across,
 n gaze through the glass in the
 of the boat on a scene of inde-
 le beauty. Great branching
 s of coral of varying hue look
 rubs or even trees. Wonderful
 of, or flower animals, and the
 strange animal-plants, are
 uted freely over the bottom. In
 places, great lichen-covered rocks
 to be spangled with red, star-
 flowers; and through and about
 the parrot fish flit, nibbling and
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 lower prices than they can be made
 BOYLE & SON'S.

rage for tailor-made suits comes the craze
 for tailor-made hats, one particular one
 shown was in beaver and rose mohair felt
 a tucked brim draped softly and folded
 crown of the rose mohair. Three large
 quills, two beaver and one rose, made of
 the stitched mohair lay flat on the left side,
 large gilt and steel buckle in front finishes
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 new milk weed angora, flat feather effects,
 some hats being entirely made of feathers.
 The mohair felt in all colors will be much
 used. The laces this season are on the
 linen effects instead of cream. Chenilles
 are used in almost everything also persian
 effects in pan velvets are used for draping
 on toques and ready-to-wear hats. The
 most popular style will probably be the
 court style of Louis XV. In veillings the
 spotted effects in white and black and blue
 are the most popular.

More stoves and better stoves than can
 be found in any other store at
 BOYLE & SON'S.

Curious Bits of News.

There is some talk of establishing a
 women's college of matrimony, to be
 located in Chelsea, England, where the
 duties of a wife will become the subject
 of a two years' course of study. The
 curriculum will embrace not only the
 usual branches of housewifery, such as
 cooking, serving and laundry work, but
 is intended to deal with physiology and
 medicine as well.

English is the language of the Japane-
 se Foreign Office, both in its inter-
 course with foreign diplomatists and
 its telegraphic correspondence with its
 own representatives abroad. All tele-
 grams from Tokyo to the foreign agents
 of Japan are written and ciphered in
 English, and the replies are in the
 same language. The "Yankées of the
 East" evidently want their Western
 civilization in the original packages.

The so-called respiration of plants is
 a well-known botanical phenomenon.
 Now, if we may credit "La Science
 pour Tous," a Belgian botanist has dis-
 covered a plant that not only breathes,
 but also coughs and sneezes. "The
 least grain of dust that alights on the
 surface of one of its leaves will pro-
 voke a cough. The leaf becomes red
 and a spasmodic movement passes over
 it several times in succession, while it
 gives out a sound exactly like that of
 sneezing.

"We now know that all the theses
 which the first class in Harvard Col-
 lege defended in 1642 are false," says
 Edward Everett Hale; "their astron-
 omy was all wrong, their logic was all
 wrong, their metaphysics were all
 wrong, and their theology was all
 wrong." While we are priding our-
 selves upon the intellectual successes
 with which this century opens, it will
 be wholesome to reflect that the men
 of light and leading in 1642 were as
 sure that they had the right of things
 as we are to-day of our own science.

As a result of the Japanese Buddhist
 mission to America, instituted a year
 or so ago, a church called the "Dhar-
 ma-Sangha of Buddha" has been es-
 tablished in San Francisco, with three
 branches in other Californian towns.
 In the San Francisco temple there is a
 membership of three hundred in the
 Young Men's Buddhist Association,
 mostly of Japanese. At an English ser-
 vice on Sundays twenty or more "Am-
 ericans" are present, of whom eleven
 have already been converted to Budd-
 hism, and have openly professed that
 they "take their refuge in Buddha, in
 his gospel and in his order."

**Children Cry for
 CASTORIA.**

Mr. Arthur Callaghan is spending the
 week in Kingston.
 Mr. Willie Pruyn left on Wednesday for
 McGill College, Montreal.
 Mr. "Glad" Hardy left on Sunday for
 Toronto.
 Mr. Fred Foster, of the Dominion Rock
 Drill Foundry left on Monday for Belleville.
 Mr. Clinton Rose was in town on Wed-
 nesday.
 Mr. Fred Maybee left for Hamilton on
 Wednesday.
 Mr. Herb. Trimble returned from
 Rochester on Monday.
 Word has been received that Mr. Clark
 Botting, of Oswego, is very ill.
 Detective Greer, of Toronto, spent a few
 hours in Napanee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Perry who have
 been spending the past month with Mr.
 Perry's sister, Mrs. W. R. Gordanier, John
 St., left on Wednesday for their home in
 Tacoma, Wash. They will spend a week
 at the Pan-American en route and visit
 relatives in Chicago.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent
 Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
 W. F. Hall, Piety Hill.
 Mr. Stanley Bond, of Trenton, spent
 Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. (Rev.) Scott, who spent the summer
 in Napanee leaves on Saturday for
 Waltham, N.D.

Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. S. Gibson, and
 Mrs. Henry Wilson, of Napanee, attended
 the Women's Missionary Convention at
 Belleville, this week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Meacham and Mrs. James
 Day, of Odessa and Mrs. S. D. Clark, of
 Thorpe, went to Belleville on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ham, of Odessa,
 was in town on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Ed. Kaylor, of Morven, left for
 Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. John Robinson, merchant, of our
 town, left for Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Derbyshire, of Odessa,
 were visiting friends in Napanee on Tues-
 day.

Mr. Charles Huffman, of Winnipeg, was
 calling on friends in Napanee last Satur-
 day.

Mrs. Alice Gioson and Dr. Burton, of
 Napanee, attended church at Newburgh,
 last Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle, of Napanee, spent
 last Sunday and Monday with friends in
 Newburgh.

Mr. Ross Peters, of Wilton, was in
 Napanee on Friday last.

Zara VanLoven, of Moscow, was in
 Napanee on Friday.

Colonel Lazier, of Belleville, was calling
 at Mr. J. A. Shibley's on Friday last.

Miss Ila Miller, of Kingston, spent Sun-
 day in Napanee with her friend, Miss
 Carrie Williams.

Miss Wicks and Miss Miller left for
 Toronto on Monday.

Mr. F. S. Morgan, of Hulet's studio, left
 for the Pan American on Wednesday.

Mr. Walter McKibbin, of Wingham, has
 accepted a position with Detlor & Wallace.

Mr. A. Grange and Mr. Will Grange
 returned from Manitoba, last Monday.

Mrs. J. L. Haycock, of Cataraqui, is
 visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Walter Frizzell and two children
 arrived in town to-day (Friday) on a visit
 to Mr. Frizzell's parents.

Miss Nettie Cheevers spent a few days at
 Buffalo, last week.

Mrs. H. M. Robinson and children, of
 Kingston, are visiting her father, Mr. J. T.
 Grange, West St.

Mrs. Jas. Fralick, South Napanee, re-
 turned Friday from a two week's visit with
 friends in Prince Edward.

Mr. Elmer Sharp, of Millhaven, was in
 town on Monday and gave us a call.

Mrs. Albert B. Root and daughter,
 Marguerite, spent Saturday and Sunday in
 Deseronto, the guest of her sister, Mrs.
 Thos. Burley.

Mrs. I. W. Spronle, of Brampton, for-
 merly of Napanee, obtained two first prizes
 in fancy work at the Brampton fall show.
 One first on a sofa pillow and another on
 dinner mats,

MILLIGAN—McGILL—At Centreville, on
 Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, Mr. Fred Milli-
 gan to Miss Mabel McGill, both of Centre-
 ville.

SHEEHAN—McCAMBRIDGE—At the R. C.
 Church, Napanee, on Tuesday, Sept. 24,
 1901, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Dennis
 Sheehan to Miss Sarah McCambridge.

WRIGHT—STORMS—At the residence of
 Mr. Wm Storms, Violet, on Wednesday,
 Sept. 25, 1901, by Rev. D. C. Day, Mr.
 Ernest Wright to Miss Rose, daughter of
 the late Norman Storms.

HOLLOWAY—PERRY—By Rev. G. S.
 White, assisted by Rev. G. W. McCall, at
 the home of Mr. Joseph Smith, Odessa,
 October 2, 1901, Mr. Stephen Sidney
 Holloway, of Rochester, U.S., to Miss
 Elora Lucy Perry, of Pictou, Ontario.

DEATHS.

SWITZER—At Kingston, on Saturday,
 Sept. 28, 1901, Mary Switzer, sister of the
 late Christopher Switzer, of Napanee, and
 sister of Mrs. Collins, Napanee.

DIAMOND—At South Fredericksburgh, on
 Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, John B. Diamond,
 aged 70 years, 8 months and 14 days.

WAGAR—At Strathcona, on Saturday,
 Sept. 28, 1901, James F. Wagar, aged 41
 years.

AXFORD—At Marlbank, on Wednesday,
 Sept. 25, 1901, Susie, wife of Mr. Duncan
 Axford, Bay of Quinte station agent, aged
 23 years.

McKIM—At Napanee, on Wednesday,
 Oct. 2, 1901, infant daughter of Mr. and
 Mrs. W. J. McKim.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

Honor Roll For September.

WEST WARD.

Entrance A—I Woodcock, E Sobey, L
 Graham, N Gault, H Bristol, R Daly, F
 Johnston, H Bellhouse, R Barley, A Wil-
 son.

Entrance B—A Detlor, E Bartlett, H
 Plumley, H Rockwell, I McKim, P Meeks,
 W Vanluyen, W Perry, G Hardy, S Brown,
 H Pruyn, V Vandervoort, D Rose.

Jr. IV—E Coates, K Wagar, O Smith,
 G O'Beirne, M Stovel, L Stovel, B Baughan,
 E Frizzell, G Savage, G Graham, A Simp-
 son, L Madden, K Chatterson, E Canniff,
 M Miles.

Sr. III—L Root, W Wilson, A Holmes,
 M Vrooman, C Knight, W Craig, V Mc-
 Millan, A Walker, M Bell, M Paul, J
 Loucks, N Wheeler, C Loucks, E Dafeo, H
 Ellison, C Keeley, W McLaughlin.

Jr. III—A Miligan, C Moore, N Irving,
 R Kelly, O Madden, H Leonard, A Storms,
 S McGuiness, N Gibson, H Storms.

Sr. II—N Sobey, J McConkey, A Wal-
 ker, N Davis, Z Parks, O Madden, W
 Stark, B Babcock, E Amey.

Jr. II—M Hamilton, M Bartlett, M
 Stark, N Powell, R Dinner, H Wilson, B
 Conger, D Gibson, G Moffatt, M Rankin,
 K Pt. II—N Gordon, M Nolan, L Scott,
 M Ketchoon, R Moore.

Jr. Pt. II—F Brown, E Davis, M Gib-
 son, G Miller, A Moore, G Anderson, J
 Wilson, L Loucks, L Peterson, T Evans.

Pt. I—F Weller, D Vanalstine, G Mas-
 ters, C Herrington, R Wilson.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III—W Laird, E Birrell, H Merriu,
 M Dryden.

Sr. II—W Meagher, J Vine, L Shep-
 pard, M Armstrong, R Craig, V McLaugh-
 lin.

Jr. II—E Morden, N Kelley, C Clark, R
 Root, H Keeley, M Trumpour, E Vine, G
 Dryden, G Oliver, P Laidley.

Sr. Pt. II—L Vanvalkeuburgh, M Paul,
 G Keely, G Dickinson, A Cowan, H Van-
 alstine, M Loucks, M McMillan, P Girven,
 G Ward, D Morden, H Crauch.

Pt. I—E Loucks, P Pendell, W Meagher,
 R Belcher, M Hurst, N Thompson, E
 Laidley, B Simpson, C Norris, M Meagher,
 A Bland, C Wilson, S Laird, R Vanal-
 stine.

To Break Up a Cold

all you require is a glass of hot water, a
 little sugar, and thirty drops of Polson's
 Nerviline. Take it real hot, and in the
 morning you will wake up without a cold.
 When depressed or tired, try Nerviline; it
 will tone you up better than stimulants.
 Nerviline wards off all sickness and keeps
 people well. Large bottles 25c.

DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

Admirable Traits
of His
Royal Highness.

By the accession of Edward VII to the Throne of his ancestors, a new and deeper interest naturally attached to His Majesty's second and only surviving son, the Duke of York, who, by the elevation of his father to kingly rank, at once became heir apparent of the Crown, while also succeeding to the title of Duke of Cornwall. But this was much more than a title. It has often happened that there has been a duke without ducats, but the Cornwall title is one not merely of a dukedom, which might conceivably carry with it neither land nor lucre, but of a duchy, with its solid and "delectable" income of £60,000 a year—a sum which has fallen to the heir to the Throne as part only of the income essential to the keeping up of his dignity; and in the case of our last Prince of Wales this income amounted to over £100,000, apart from £10,000 allowed for the separate use of his Consort. Sixty thousand a year alone from the Duchy of Cornwall is a handsome enough revenue, and it may truly be said that it could not have devolved upon a more careful economist than its present possessor, in whom there never was anything of the wild "Prince Hal," still less of the Prodigal Son.

HIS CHARACTER

was formed in the two best schools of our national virtues—the family circle and the fleet. In his messages to the navy and army on succeeding to the Throne, Edward VII. rightly thought he was paying the former the highest compliment in his power when he reminded it that, as her deceased Majesty "had made it the profession of my late lamented brother, so I also chose it for the early education of both my sons."

After two years' training on the Britannia, the Royal brothers were transferred to the steam corvette Bacchante, commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Lord Charles Scott,

Stations, a command which he held for thirteen months, and it was during this period that he was deputed by the Queen to represent Her Majesty at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition in Jamaica, on which occasion he specially requested of the Admiral in charge of the station that he might simply be treated as an ordinary naval officer. On returning to England the Prince was promoted to the rank of commander (of the second class cruiser Melampus) being then only in his twenty-seventh year and the fourteenth of his naval service, but with as good a record behind him as any of his contemporary mates. This was in August, 1891, and a few months later it seemed as if his career were to be suddenly cut short by a serious attack of enteric fever, which caused his mother to hurry home from Livadia, where, with her daughters, she was on a visit to her Imperial sister of Russia. From this dangerous attack the Prince recovered, but a few weeks later his brother, the Duke of Clarence, succumbed at Sandringham to a similar malady, it being fated that one should be taken and the other left. And now the life of Prince George took a totally different course. He had been looking forward to the further pursuit of his naval career, but he was suddenly diverted from his path as a sailor to prepare himself for becoming a sovereign.

To begin with he was created Duke of York, a title which, created by Richard II. in 1385, had always been confined to

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

It had generally been conferred on the Sovereign's second son; and in three cases at least they had succeeded to the Throne—two of them, Henry VIII. and Charles I., after the death of their elder brothers. The last bearer of the title had been the

Patrick David—those of the patron saints of our four nationalities—on their eldest son, Prince Edward, who now stands in direct succession to the Throne and thus in his own boyish self incorporates the United Kingdom. The Duke of York is now engaged in a mission which is bound to result in the closer unity of the whole Empire. Apart from its purely political aspects, this mission, with its bracing sea-breezes and its healthful changes, will also, as we all hope, have the effect of strengthening the constitution of its illustrious chief, whose illness prevented him from being present at the final scene in the momentous life-drama of his grandmother's reign, as well as the opening scene in the drama of King Edward VII.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
OCTOBER 6.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxxvii., 12—36. Golden Text, Acts vii., 9.

Our last Genesis lesson showed us Jacob preparing to meet Esau, filled with fear. Chapter xxii tells us how God wrought in making peace between the brothers and of Jacob's altar to God, the God of Israel, at Shechem. In chapter xxiv the devil is seen in his work of sin and death; chapter xxv tells of God appearing to Jacob at Bethel, where He had many years before opened heaven to him in the vision of the ladder, and it tells also of the death of Isaac at the age of 180 years; of Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, and of Rachel, the wife of Jacob, as she gave birth to Benjamin; it gives the names of Jacob's 12 sons and leaves him at Hebron, where Isaac died and was buried.

12-14. "Go. I pray thee, and see the peace of thy brethren" (margin reading). Israel unwisely made it very evident that he loved Joseph more than his other sons, and this, with Joseph's two prophetic dreams, stirred them so that they envied him and hated him and could not speak peaceably to him (verses 4, 5, 11). All unsuspecting, his father sends him from the home at Hebron to see if it is well with his brethren and with the flocks. It is well for us that we do not know what is before us, but it is also well that we can be sure that however things may seem God is working out his eternal purposes of love and mercy in the very best way.

15-20. From Hebron to Shechem, and from Shechem to Dothan, he patiently and obediently and lovingly sought them, only to experience at their hands their hatred and murderous intentions. When they saw him afar off, even before he came near unto them, they conspired against him to slay him. In Joseph as in Isaac, we have a wondrous type of the Lord Jesus. When He came unto His own, seeking their peace, not only did they not receive Him, but they persistently took counsel to kill Him (John i, 11; xi, 53; Math, xii, 14).

21-22. "Let us not kill him." Thus said Reuben, his oldest brother desiring to rid him out of their hands and deliver him to his father again, for they were not all so hard of heart, these cruel brethren. We may hope that Reuben, whose name signifies "see a son" (chapter xxix, 32, margin), saw more in Joseph than the others did, but it would only be eternally well with him if he saw by faith Him whom Abel and Enoch and Noah and the patriarchs saw.

23-24. They took him and cast him into a pit, and the pit was

Duchess of and York.

H. R. H. Princess Victoria Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline (line Agnes, Duchess of Cornwall York, is a great-granddaughter King George III. of these re King George III. had fourteen ren, but of these there were singly few descendants in the s generation. Several of his either did not marry at all, quite late in life, their marriage was hurried on because it was that the line was in danger of f while others only contracted less or unrecognized unions. Duchess of York's grandf Prince Adolphus, Duke of Camb was one of those who married oblige the nation, when h reached the age of forty-two then had three children, the I now known to us as the Duke Cambridge (the late Command Chief of the army); Princess gusta, who married the Grand of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and cess Mary Adelaide, who married Duke of Teck, and became the er of the present Duchess of wall and York, as well as of sons.

PRINCESS MARY ADELAID was the only young Princess the Court in the late Queen's y er days, and thence bore some like the relation of a younger towards her. But, though thus and admired by many, it was till she was thirty-three year that she met her fate. Then a y Prince, a few years younger herself, and almost as handsome the Queen's husband, appeared the scene. He was Prince Fran Teck, the only son of the then Alexander of Wurtemberg. The dren of this union, the eldest being the father of the Duches York, were called "Teck," as is one of the lesser titles of Kings of Wurtemberg.





DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

and as "middies" on board this vessel they made a memorable voyage round the world, visiting among other places, Halifax, N.S., the West Indies, South America, the Cape, Australia, Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Ceylon, Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece, a voyage of which the Princes kept a careful diary-record, which was afterwards published as the "cruise of H.M.S. Bacchante," with additions by Mr. Dalton, and was read by the public with the deepest interest.

On returning from the voyage round the world the two brothers went to Lausanne, in Switzerland, for six months to perfect themselves in French, and then their paths for the first time diverged, to their great sorrow—for they had ever been a devoted pair—Prince "Eddy" coming ashore, so to speak, to acquire those graces and accomplishments, indispensable to a prince standing in direct succession to the Throne, which were impossible of attainment on the deck of a ship; and Prince George

STICKING TO THE SEA

as to a scene of future honor and usefulness. As a midshipman on the Canada he served with distinction on the North American and West Indian Stations, which gave him an opportunity of visiting the Dominion, then under the governorship of his uncle by marriage, the Marquis of Lorne. On his nineteenth birthday (June 3, 1884) he passed as sub-lieutenant, obtaining a "first-class" in seamanship; and in little more than a year thereafter, having spent the interval in hard study at the Naval College, Greenwich, and H.M.S. Excellent at Portsmouth—a ship which is not a ship but an island—he obtained his lieutenancy, after taking a "first-class" in five of his subjects—seamanship, navigation, torpedo, gunnery and pilotage; and it is known that his severe examiners were no respecters of persons.

After this his career was as rapid as it could be by dint of honest merit and not of rank, which is not a thing to conjecture with in the British Navy in matters of promotion. First appointed to the Thunderer on the Mediterranean Station, he was transferred to the Dreadnought, and to the Alexandra, flag-ship of his sailor-uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, under whom he remained for three years, during which time he visited the Sultan at Stamboul, his maternal uncle the King of Greece at Athens, and the late Khedive Tewfik at Cairo—having experience of men and things wherever he went. After another course of gunnery training at Portsmouth, to which he volunteered he was next appointed to the Northumberland, flag-ship of the Channel Squadron, and during the naval manoeuvres of 1889 he was placed in command of a torpedo boat—which, by the way, also took part in the grand review at Spithead in honor of his cousin

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

As a result of his solid merits Prince George was soon thereafter (May 1890) appointed to command the gunboat Thrush for service on the North American and West Indian

soldier son of George III., who was our commander-in-chief for many years. Having thus succeeded to his brother's position as heir apparent to the Throne, the new Duke of York after a decorous interval, also stepped into his brother's shoes in respect of his betrothed, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, whose formal engagement to Prince "Eddy" had only been announced a few weeks before he died. This matrimonial arrangement has its analogue in the case of the Czar Alexander III. of Russia, who had similarly taken over the matrimonial engagement of his elder brother, the Czarevitch deceased, to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales.

It was said that Prince George had long been an admirer of Princess May, but had stood aside in favor of his elder brother, and had now simply reverted to his old love. This was the first time since James II., who had also been a Duke of York, that an heir to the Throne had chosen an English bride, so the British public were all the more in favor of the marriage, though the blood of Princess May was not exactly a fresh introduction into the Royal family, she and the Prince, among other consanguineous ties, having had a common ancestor in the person of George III. Never was a Royal marriage more popular, and its celebration on July 7th, 1893, will always rank as one of the most splendid and memorable pageants of the Victorian era.

The Duke had once already, if rumor could be trusted, returned to his old love and now he was to go back to an older one still—his

AFFECTION FOR THE SEA.

Before his marriage in 1893, he had been raised to the rank of captain in the Royal Navy, but it was not till 1898 that he was given his first commission. The interval had been sedulously devoted to the learning of all his new ceremonial duties as Heir Apparent—duties which included a semi-state tour in Ireland in company with his wife, when he rendered a real service to the cause of Hibernian pacification and Imperial unity. But the time had now come when he thought he might safely exchange, for a little while, his functions as Sovereign-in-waiting for those of an active sailor on the waves, and in the summer of 1898 he assumed command of the Crescent. This fine vessel he commanded for three months, partly at the manoeuvres, the rest of the time in various Channel ports, and in the solent his vessel was visited by the Queen, who complimented him on its very smart appearance. As the Duchess of York had shared her husband's society during a part of his time on the Crescent, so she is again his devoted companion on the Ophir for his second voyage round the world, commencing with Australia and

ENDING WITH CANADA.

That the Heir Apparent is deeply imbued with the idea of Imperial unity may be inferred, among other things, from the fact that he and his Consort, conferred the significantly additional names of George Andrew

53; Math, xii, 14).

21-22. "Let us not kill him." Thus said Reuben, his oldest brother desiring to rid him out of their hands and deliver him to his father again, for they were not all so hard of heart, these cruel brethren. We may hope that Reuben, whose name signifies "see a son" (chapter xxix, 32, margin), saw more in Joseph than the others did, but it would only be eternally well with him if he saw by faith Him whom Abel and Enoch and Noah and the patriarchs saw.

23-24. "They took him and cast him into a pit, and the pit was empty; there was no water in it." By the grace of God and according to His promise, Joseph did not die in the pit, but was delivered from it that he might in due time perform the pleasure of the Lord. Consider Zech. ix, 11. "As for thee also by the blood of thy covenant I have sent forth thy prisoners out of the pit wherein is no water." However great or many may be the trials of the righteous, by virtue of the blood which redeemed them they shall be delivered from every evil thing and presented perfect in the day of the kingdom (II Tim. iv, 17, 18).

25-28. A company of Ishmaelites passing by, Judah manifests his interest in his brother by suggesting that they sell him to them. His brethren were content to have it so, and therefore Joseph was sold for 20 pieces of silver and taken to Egypt. How many things in this sad story are suggestive of the sufferings of Christ! They stripped Him of his raiment; when they had crucified Him, they sat down and watched him; he was sold for some pieces of silver (Math. xxvii, 9, 28, 35, 36). The archers sorely grieved him and shot at him and hated him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob (Gen. xlix, 23, 24).

29-30. "The child is not, and I, whither shall I go?" Thus said Reuben when he returned to the pit and found not his brother, for they had taken him up and sold him in Reuben's absence. His brethren would not be apt to enlighten him, so probably he, as well as his father, continued in ignorance as to Joseph's fate. Twenty years after this Reuben reminded his brethren of their guilt and of his desire to save his brother (chapter xlii, 22). He did not say, like Cain, Am I my brother's keeper? but he felt a responsibility for his brother's welfare.

31-32. "They took Joseph's coat and killed a kid of the goats and dipped the coat in the blood. The phrase 'a kid of the goats' makes one think how often it is used in connection with sacrifice; 'one kid of the goats for a sin offering.' See it 12 times in Num. vii alone. One cannot but think of God's beloved Son, who for us became a sin offering, but He did it willingly and in love for us, and in love the Father gave Him up to be our sin offering. As they brought the blood stained coat to their father and said, 'This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no,' they both told and acted a terrible lie, showing themselves for the time being in the service of the father of lies.

35. "And all his sons and all his daughters rose up to comfort him, but he refused to be comforted." We do not know how they tried to comfort him, but he might have said as Job did, "Miserable comforters are ye all." How vain oftentimes are the words of those who really want to be a comfort, but God is the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort, who so comforteth in tribulation that those who are comforted can comfort others (II Cor. i, 3).



DUCHESS OF

The young Prince Francis of went to England in 1866 to the Prince of Wales, whom he met on the Continent. He was sent at a dinner at St. James' Palace on the 7th of March, and met the Princess Mary Adelaide April 7th, while walking with her in Kew Gardens, near Kew Cottage where she lived with her widowed mother, he proposed to the Princess and was accepted, and the wedding took place on July 12th, after sixteen weeks' acquaintance. (Princess Victoria was present at the wedding in Kew Church.)

The Duchess of Cornwall and York was the first child of the young couple, and was born at Kensington Palace at one minute before midnight on May 26th, 1867. The baby was baptized in the long string of names above given, in Kensington Palace the Queen being one of the sponsors by proxy, and the Prince of Wales who was present in person, and

PRINCESS MAY

remained her mother's only child, three brothers did not take the name of the one daughter, and the relationship between the Duchess of Cornwall and her one girl was of the closest and fondest throughout their lives.

Between Princess May and her brothers and the children of Prince and Princess of Wales there was a good deal of intimacy and frequent family visiting. They were much of an age, the Duke of Clarence the Prince of Wales' eldest son being three years and the Duke of York only two years Princess Louise senior. Prince George (now Duke of Cornwall and York), was a "pickie" of his family at the full of gaiety and pranks. He was not then hanging over him the responsibility of being heir to the throne, but expected to pass him in the perhaps really more pleasurable comparative obscurity of a young son. Princess May was very gaily and lively too; but perhaps the more melancholy elder child was more attractive to her spirit at that time.

Many as are the calls and responsibilities of a Royal housekeeper, so costly as is the education of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the income for their station was so found it necessary in 1883 to go up altogether their London apartments in Kensington Palace, and close White Lodge and spend time as economically as possible abroad. The greater part of the period of absence was passed in home of art—Florence, and Princess May, now an intelligent maiden in her teens, studied under the guidance of her mother and with the willingly-given aid of the authorities on the subject cluster in Florence, amidst the treasures of the Pitti and Uffizi Palaces and other galleries. Here, too, perfected her knowledge of foreign languages; and she returned to England with her parents after an absence of some eighteen months to take her place in

Duchess of Cornwall and York.

A BRITISH PRINCESS
AND A
FUTURE QUEEN.

H. Princess Victoria Mary
Louisa Olga Pauline Claude-
es, Duchess of Cornwall and
a great-granddaughter of
George III. of these realms.
George III. had fourteen child-
ren of these there were singular-
descendants in the second
son. Several of his sons
did not marry at all, till
in life, their marriages
were arranged because it was seen
that the line was in danger of failing
if they only contracted child-
less unions. The
Duchess of York's grandfather,
Duke of Cambridge,
one of those who married
into the nation, when he had
the age of forty-two. He
had three children, the Prince
of Wales, as the Duke of
York (the late Commander-in-
chief of the army); Princess Au-
gusta married the Grand Duke
of Baden-Strelitz; and Prin-
cess Adelaide, who married the
Duke of Teck, and became the mo-
ther of the present Duchess of Corn-
wall and York, as well as of three

LONDON COURT CIRCLES

a more accomplished and cultured
young lady than she could possibly
have been but for that experience.
Princess May attended her first
Royal Drawing-Room in the spring
of 1886, and was present at two or
three other State functions in that
year. She was a constant compan-
ion of her mother at all the private
gatherings which the Duchess of Teck
honored with her presence, as well
as at the theatre and other public
places, and the bright, self-reliant,
almost audacious countenance of the
gay and happy young Princess be-
came familiar to many people.
Constantly together as they were,
Princess May could not but be in-
spired with the characteristics of
her "English" mother. Of these
perhaps the most notable were char-
ity and industry. The Duchess of
Teck was very industrious. All her
housekeeping was done by herself;
she wrote innumerable letters, both
friendly and charitable, with her
own hand; and she always had some
piece of needlework ready to take
up to fill unconsidered trifles of
time. In a little paper that she
once wrote to recommend the
"Needlework Guild" to ladies, she
observed that both she and her
daughter always had a piece of knit-
ting or needlework lying ready to
take up at an odd moment, and that
the result of these accumulated mo-
ments was astonishing. Charity, in-
deed, took almost the form of a
business—at least it was an ever-
present duty—with the Duchess, and
in this respect, too, Princess May
was trained to follow her mother's
example.

Such work as all this is not done
so whole-heartedly and kindly with-
out winning recognition; and when
it was announced in December, 1891,
that the then Heir to the Throne,
Prince Edward, or, as the public

Princess Mary Adelaide
only young Princess about
thirteen in the late Queen's young-
est and thence bore something
resembling a younger sister
to her. But, though thus seen
and admired by many, it was not
until she was thirty-three years old
that she met her fate. Then a young
man a few years younger than
and almost as handsome as
Prince Edward, appeared on
the scene. He was Prince Francis of
Württemberg. The child-
ren of this union, the eldest son
of the Duchess of Cornwall
and York, were called "Teck," as that
of the lesser titles of the
Duchess of Württemberg.



MAKE THE CHURCH ATTRACTIVE.

Then We Will Want Twice As Many As We Have
At The Present Time.

A despatch from Washington says:
Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the
following text:—Hebrews x, 25, "Not
forsaking the assembling of ourselves
together."

Startling statements have been
made in many of the pulpits and in
some of the religious newspapers. It
is heard over and over again that
church attendance in America is in
decadence. I deny the statements
by presenting some hard facts. No
one will dispute the fact that there
are more churches in America than
ever before, one denomination aver-
aging two new churches every day
of the year. The law of demand
and supply is inexorable in the
Kingdom of God as it is in the
world. More churches supplied argues
more church privileges demanded.
More banks, more bankers; more fac-
tories, more manufacturers; more
ships, more importers; more churches,
more attendants.

You are not to argue adversely be-
cause here and there a church is de-
pleted. Churches have their day.
Sometimes merchandise will entirely
occupy a neighborhood and crowd
out the churches and families ordi-
narily attendant upon them. Some-
times a church perishes through in-
terference with its work. But there are
no facts to overthrow the statement
that I have made in regard to the
increasing attendance upon the
house of God. Now, I am ready to
admit, that there are churches which
HAVE BEEN DEPLETED.

and it is high time that a sermon be
preached for the benefit of young
men who are just entering the gospel
ministry and for the warning of pros-
perous churches as to what are the
causes of decline in any case. If
merchandise crowd out a church,
that cannot be helped, but under all
other circumstances decadence in
church attendance is the fault either
of the church or the pastor.

The trouble begins away back in
the theological seminaries. It is
a shame that larger provision is not
made for ministers of religion, for
the sick and the aged and the in-
firm who have worn themselves out
in the service of God. We have na-
val asylums and soldiers' asylums
for men who fought on land and sea
for our country when these men
have become aged or crippled, and
it is a shame that larger provision
is not made for the good soldiers
of Jesus Christ who have worn
themselves out in battling for the
Lord. But lack of provision in that
respect makes a tendency to turn
our theological seminaries into hos-
pitals for sick and aged and infirm
ministers. When a man begins to
go down, they give him the title of
D. D. by way of resuscitation. If
that fails, then the tendency is to
elect him to a professorate in some
theological seminary. There are
grand exceptions to this rule, but it
is often the case that the profes-
sorate in a theological seminary is
occupied by some minister of the
gospel, who, not being able to
preach, is set to teach others.

HOW TO PREACH.

In more cases than one the poorest
speaker in the faculty is the pro-
fessor of elocution. We want more
wide awake, more able-bodied, able-
minded men, more enthusiastic men
in our theological seminaries and
in the professorates—men like Addi-
son Alexander, who could during
the week teach men the theory of

Bible says I must go to church. It
is my duty to go to church, there-
fore I will go to church." The vast
multitude of people who go to
church, go to church be-
cause they like it, and the
multitude of people who stay away
from church stay away because they
do not like it. I am not speaking
about the way the world ought to
be, I am speaking about the way the
world is. Taking things as they are,
we must make the centripetal force
of the church mightier than the cen-
trifugal.

I say to the young men who are
entering the ministry, we must put
on more force, more energy, and in-
to our religious services more vivac-
ity if we want the people to come.
You look into a church court of any
denomination of Christians. First,
you will find the men of large com-
mon sense and earnest look. The
education of their minds, the piety
of their hearts, the holiness of their
lives, qualify them for their work.
Then you will find in every church
court of every denomination a group
of men who utterly amaze you with
the fact that such semi-imbecility
can get any pulpits to preach in!
Those are the men who give forlorn
statistics about church decadence.
Frogs never croak in running water;

ALWAYS IN STAGNANT.

But I can say to all Christian work-
ers, to all Sunday-school teachers
to all evangelists, to all ministers
of the gospel, if we want our Sun-
day-schools and our prayer meetings
and our churches to gather the peo-
ple we must freshen up. The simple
fact is, the people are tired of the
humdrum of religionists. Religious
humdrum is the worst of all hum-
drum. You say over and over again,
"Come to Jesus," until the phrase
means absolutely nothing. Why do
you not tell them a story which will
make them come to Jesus in five
minutes?

It is high time that the church of
God stopped writing apologies for
the church. Let the men who are
on the outside, who despise religion,
write the apologies. If any people
do not want the church they need
not have it. It is a free country.
If any man does not want the gos-
pel he need not have it. It is a free
country. But you go out, O people
of God, and give the Gospel to the
millions of America who do not
want it! It is high time to stop
skirmishing and bring on a general
engagement. I want to live to see
the Armageddon, all the armies of
heaven and hell in battle array, for
I know our Conqueror on the white
horse will gain the day. Let the
church of God be devoted to nothing
else, but go right on to this con-
quest.

When Moses and his army were try-
ing to conquer the Ethiopians pro-
fane history says, it was expected
that he would go in a roundabout
way and come by the banks of the
river, as other armies had done, be-
cause the straight route was infested
with snakes, and no army and no
man had dared go across this ser-
pent-infested region. But

MOSES SURPRISED THEM.

He sent his men out to gather up
lizards. The lizard is a bird celebrated
for serpent slaying, and these lizards
were gathered into crates and into
baskets, and they were carried at the



DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

young Prince Francis of Teck England in 1866 to visit the Duke of Wales, whom he had the Continent. He was pre-a dinner at St. James' Palace 7th of March, and there Princess Mary Adelaide; on h, while walking with her in rears, near Kew Cottage, lived with her widowed he proposed to the Princess accepted, and the wedding ce on July 12th, after some weeks' acquaintance. Queen was present at the wedding Church.

chess of Cornwall and York first child of the young and was born at Kensington t one minute before midnight 26th, 1867. The baby was in the long string of names ven, in Kensington Palace, n being one of the sponsors r, and the Prince of Wales, present in person, another.

PRINCESS MAY

her mother's only girl; others did not take the place ne daughter, and the tender between the Duchess of Teck one girl was of the closest lief throughout their life. n Princess May and her and the children of the nd Princess of Wales there od deal of intimacy and frenly visiting. They were an age, the Duke of Clarence ce of Wales' eldest son, be years and the Duke of y two years Princess May's Prince George (now Duke of and York), was the of his family at the time, aety and pranks. He had hanging over him the reity of being heir to the ut expected to pass his life rhaps really more pleasant ve obscurity of a younger ncess May was very gay and ; but perhaps the gentle e melancholy elder cousin e attractive to her lively that time.

s are the calls and respon- of a Royal housekeeper, and is the education of sons, and Duchess of Teck, whose r their station was small, necessary in 1883 to give ther their London apart- Kensington Palace, and to te Lodge and spend some economically as possible The greater part of their absence was passed in that art—Florence, and there May, now an intelligent a her teens, studied art e guidance of her mother, e willingly-given aid of rities on the subject who Florence, amidst the trea- the Pitti and Uffizi Palaces e galleries. Here, too, she her knowledge of foreign ; and she returned to Eng- her parents after an ab- some eighteen months to place in

knew him. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, was betrothed to his pretty cousin May, public satisfaction with the

"ENGLISH PRINCESS."

the daughter of the beloved Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, was very great. The Queen, who had always felt and shown great kindness to her cousin's family, gave her hearty approval to the match, and preparations for the wedding were immediately begun. Alas! those happy plans were clouded over almost instantly. Only two or three weeks after the betrothal, influenza broke out with great virulence at Sandringham. Prince "Eddy" was taken ill only on January 8, and on January 14 he passed away!

Something more than a year elapsed before it was made known that the Duke of York had offered himself to his cousin, and that after all Princess May was to be the bride of the Heir to the Throne. The same reasons that had made the original marriage with the Heir popular were now added to by public sympathy with the loss that she had sustained, and the marriage was generally approved. The Queen gave it all the distinction in her power by attending in State at the ceremony, which took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James', on July 6, 1893.

Apartments in St. James' Palace called York House, were provided as a town residence, and York Cottage, in Sandringham Park, was enlarged, and became

THE COUNTRY HOME

of the young couple. This marriage has proved fruitful, the Duke and Duchess being already the parents of four children. The Heir Presumptive to the Throne, Prince Edward of York, was born at White Lodge, where the Duchess had gone to have her mother's tender care and support, on June 23. The Duchess of Teck's death in the following year was a great grief to her daughter, who had the melancholy satisfaction of being present at the last, though the demise was very sudden. The Duke of Teck has died since.

Many public functions have been performed by the Duke and Duchess of York. One of the most important events in their history was their State visit to Ireland. But the increased consequence now given them by the accession of the Duke's parents to the Throne will render their public appearances even more numerous and interesting in future, and the journey to Australia, South Africa and Canada has proven that they can fittingly fulfil valuable high ceremonial duties.

Fond Mamma—What do you think of my daughter's execution, professor? (as her fair daughter was pounding away at the piano). Ferocious Professor—Think, madam! Why, that I should like to be present at it.

theological seminary. There are grand exceptions to this rule, but it is often the case that the professorate in a theological seminary is occupied by some minister of the gospel, who, not being able to preach, is set to teach others

HOW TO PREACH.

In more cases than one the poorest speaker in the faculty is the professor of elocution. We want more wide awake, more able-bodied, able-minded men, more enthusiastic men in our theological seminaries and in the professorates—men like Addison Alexander, who could during the week teach men the theory of preaching and then on Sunday go into the pulpit, and with the thunder and lightning of Christian eloquence show them how. What would you think of a faculty of unsuccessful merchants to train young merchants or a faculty of unsuccessful lawyers to train young lawyers? It is often the case that theological seminaries cut a man and clip him and square him and mold him and bore him and twist him until all the individual is gone out of him and he is only a poor copy of a man who was elected to a professorate because he could not preach. We want less deadwood in the theological seminaries and more flaming evangelists. I declare that a man who cannot preach himself cannot teach others how to preach.

Young ministers are told they must preach Christ and Him Crucified. Yes but not as an abstraction. Many a minister has preached Christ and Him crucified in such a way that he preached an audience of five hundred down to two hundred, and from two hundred to one hundred, and from one hundred to fifty, and from fifty to twenty, and on down until there was little left

SAVE THE SEXTON

who was paid to stay there until the service was over and lock up. There is a great deal of cant about Christ and Him crucified. It is not Christ and Him crucified as an abstraction, but as an omnipotent sympathy applied to all the wants and woes of our immortal nature—a Christ who will help us in every domestic, social, financial, political, national struggle—a Christ for the parlor, a Christ for the nursery, a Christ for the kitchen, a Christ for the barn, a Christ for the street, a Christ for the store, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the factory, a Christ for congressional assembly, a Christ for every trial and every emergency and every perturbation.

I think that ministerial laziness often empties the church of auditors. Hearers, who are intelligent through reading newspapers and by active association in business circles will not on the Sabbath sit and listen to platitudes. Hearers will not come to sermons which have in them no important facts, no information, no stirring power, no adaptation, no fire. The pew will not listen to the pulpit unless the pulpit knows more than the pew. Ministerial laziness has cleared out many churches. Still ministers saunter around from parlor to parlor under the name of pastoral visitation and go gadding about through the village or the city on errands of complete nothingness and wrap their brains around a cigar and smoke them up, and then on Saturday afternoon put a few crude thoughts together and on Sunday morning wonder that the theme of Christ and Him crucified does not bring a large audience, and on Monday sit down and write jeremiads for the religious newspapers about the decadence of

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

People will not go to church merely as a matter of duty. There will not next Sabbath be a thousand people in any city who will get up in the morning and say: "The

When Moses and his army were trying to conquer the Ethiopians profane history says, it was expected that he would go in a roundabout way and come by the banks of the river, as other armies had done, because the straight route was infested with snakes, and no army and no man had dared go across this serpent-infested region. But

MOSES SURPRISED THEM.

He sent his men out to gather up ibises. The ibis is a bird celebrated for serpent slaying, and these ibises were gathered into crates and into baskets, and they were carried at the head of the army of Moses, and, coming up to the serpent-infested region, the crates were opened, and the ibises flew forth, and the way was cleared, and the army of Moses marched right on and came so unexpectedly on the Ethiopians that they flew in wild dismay. O church of God, you are not to march in a roundabout way, but to go straight forward, depending upon winged influences to clear the way. Hosts of the living God, march on, march on! Church attendance, large now, is going to be larger yet. The sky is brightening in every direction. I am glad for the boy and girl five years old. I think they may see the millennium. The wheel of Christian progress has never made one revolution backward. The world moves, the kingdom advances. All nations will yet salute the standards of Prince Immanuel. To Him be glory in the church throughout all ages! Amen.

GETTING VALUE FOR SMALL SPACE.

Some advertisers, because their space is small, are inclined to neglect the ad. in it.

They seem to think it cannot be made prominent.

This is a mistake.

The remedy for oblivion in such cases is illustrations.

"But if you run a cut, there is hardly room left for type," they exclaim.

All right, let the "talk" be largely inferential from a sight of the cut employed. The picture will tell four-fifths of an ad. story if rightly used.

You needn't always go to the expense of ordering original cuts, either. A little clever adaptation will utilize stock or syndicate cuts.

Any good cut may be used for any clean kind of business. It takes study and thought, of course—but doesn't everything?

SCALES ON THE WATER.

When the sardine fisher sees a quantity of scales on the surface of the water, he smiles complacently and draws up his net, for he knows that this is a sign of a good catch. It may yield as many as 6,000 fish, and they fetch from \$2 to \$2.50 per 1,000, according to the supply. When taken ashore, the sardines are cleaned and sorted into sizes; in another part of the tinning and packing establishment they are pickled, and then they are laid out on wire netting, called a gill. They are now dried by means of immense fans driven by machinery, after which, still on the gill, they are cooked in oil. The last process in the preparation of the sardine for the consumer is that of laying them neatly in the tins with a sufficient quantity of olive oil. The tins are soldered, and then packed in cases holding 1,000, ready for the market. The sardine gives a little squeak when it is dragged from the water, but it expires almost immediately.

Hen eggs average under two ounces apiece—that is about 20,000 go to a ton.

HERBERT'S CONFESSION.

Tells How He Helped To Murder Joseph Sifton.

A despatch from London says:—At the trial of Gerald Sifton for the murder of his father, Joseph Sifton, on June 30, 1900, Walter Herbert, an accomplice, made the following confession. After the jury had been empaneled, Mr. Riddell, the crown prosecutor, called Herbert.

To Mr. Riddell he said that he was 21 years old. He had known Joseph Sifton for five years, and had lived at Gerald Sifton's for a year as hired man, before Joseph Sifton's death. He had known Gerald since school days. He was living at Gerald Sifton's on June 30, 1900, the day Joseph Sifton met his death. On the morning of that day he went to Joseph Sifton's place with Gerald, at the latter's request.

"What did you go there for?" "As a witness. Gerald Sifton asked me to go there as a witness, if anything should occur connected with the doing away with his father. He told me he had laid out to do away with him. The first time he told me of it was that morning. He said he would give me \$1,000 to act as a witness, if anything should happen to his father, if the thing was done."

"If what thing was done?" asked Mr. Riddell. "If he did away with his father. He wanted me as a witness for him if anyone should come along and say it was foul play. He said that morning he laid out to go down and put up a track for a hay-fork, and when his father would be working on it he would knock him out of the end of the barn where the hole was."

STORY OF THE MORNING'S WORK

Herbert then continued impassively and in an even voice to tell at length his story of the morning's work.

"We left Gerald's place and went to Mr. Cooper's. Gerald Sifton stopped and went in to see Mr. Cooper, the minister. When he came out he said that they (meaning Joseph Sifton and Mary McFarlane) were not married, and he was going down to the other place. We then drove to Joseph Sifton's. Gerald went into the house and told me to drive to the barn, which I did. Gerald came out with an axe in one hand and a coil of rope over his shoulder. The rope was to fix the track for the hay fork. He told me to bring up the wrenches and hammer to fix the track, and I brought them up into the loft. There was a ladder up to the loft, and a trap-door at the top. Gerald emptied the tools from the bag and took the hammer in his hand, throwing the rope into the mow. He handed me the axe. 'Now,' he says, 'you stay right there, and when the governor comes up you hit him with it, and if you don't it will be all up with you.' Then he went to the end of the barn and crawled along the beams and knocked off some boards, and when the governor came up I hit him on the side of the head with the axe, on the right ear. Then I caught him by the collar of the coat. Then Gerald came over and said, 'You old—, I'll learn you to try and fool me.'

GERALD USED THE AXE.

"He got the axe and hit him three or four blows on the top of the head. Joseph Sifton tumbled back and his feet and legs caught in the ladder, and his body hung there. Gerald told me to pull him out. I did so, and Gerald pulled him up and hit him three or four more blows. Then

wind had dried up the principal streets. The buildings all along the route of the procession were

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

Three huge arches were erected at the station, City Hall and Government Buildings, and strings of flags span the streets. Barricades were erected along the route to help the police to keep the streets clear. All traffic on these streets was suspended. The train arrived on time, and as it came to a stop the Field Battery fired a royal salute. Leaving the station they drove to the City Hall, escorted by a guard of honor. They were welcomed by Mayor Arbutnot and the civic addresses were presented, to which the Duke replied. Addresses were then presented from the Archbishops of St. Boniface and Rupert's. Medals and decorations to the South African soldiers were presented by the Duke. The procession re-formed and proceeded to Government House, where luncheon was served. In the afternoon the Duke opened the new university building, and then dined at Government House and left at 10.30 for the west.

Herbert stood Mr. Johnston's cross-examination well, and retired from the witness stand with his story practically unshaken.

Mr. Johnston kept up the cross-examination. He has, from Dr. McNeill and others, got information to show that Joseph Sifton was a rash, impetuous man. Dr. McNeill said that, a few months prior to his death, he had treated him for an accident, the old man having fallen from a windmill. He was repeatedly having falls of this kind. But the greatest triumph of the defence was gained when Dr. McNeill distinctly stated that he was still of the same opinion regarding the death of Joseph Sifton as when he gave the burial certificate.

"What caused the change of opinion which you had in July and August?"

"The will partly, and the way people talked; but, considering all these circumstances now, I adhere to the opinion I held when I granted the certificate."

THE CHANGE OF FRONT

by the doctor came as a surprise, and the impression on those present could not help but be noted.

Mary McFarlane, the servant girl on the Sifton farm, was asked if Joseph Sifton had not been warned of danger from his son. The defence objected, and the judge sustained the objection. She proceeded to give some important evidence regarding the will and what Sifton had told her about a will. She said that repeatedly Gerald Sifton and his wife had urged her not to marry the old man Sifton. The complete evidence of Mary McFarlane, as given to Mr. Riddell, differed little from that given before. She told of her relations with Joseph Sifton and the appearance of the old man after the accident. She said that Gerald Sifton had offered her \$1,000 on her wedding day, and promised that she should live with them until that time. To Mr. Johnston, however, she explained that this offer was made while Joseph Sifton was lying dead in the house, and she and all were crying. Under the circumstances, and because she was treated as one of the family and about to be

Sifton regarding the purchase of the will. "I was to tell Sifton any old thing." Then Edgar Morden and witness were talking in the Sifton barn OVERHEARD BY EPH. BATHURST

It was of Ephraim Bathurst that Mr. Johnston wanted to prove a conspiracy, when objection was raised. But Mr. Johnston has only indicated a conspiracy so far, and has made no attempt to prove it.

The will left one-third to Gerald Sifton, one-third to Mary McFarlane and one-third to the dead man's two brothers. Martin Morden said that Gerald Sifton had been the first to inform him of the disgrace of Mary McFarlane, his fiancée, but that had not troubled him, and he turned in that night and slept and was up in the morning as though nothing had happened. He had never gone to Mary McFarlane to learn whether or not the statement made by Sifton was true.

Before Morden had concluded Mr. Riddell asked Morden if there was any conspiracy. Morden said there was not, that he had nothing to gain in the trial, and that he was willing to tell the truth.

Robert Robertson, a police constable of London, corroborated a bit of Morden's evidence. He had seen Gerald Sifton on the night when Morden says he was looking for him. Sifton had enquired of him for the house where Morden boarded.

DOCTORS ON THE STAND.

Dr. Jento of London, stated that though the wounds received by the late Joseph Sifton were not inconsistent with a fall, yet the fact that the body was turned over made the fall theory rather untenable.

The evidence of Herbert has, in one instance, done the Crown much harm. Mr. Riddell asked Dr. Jento an opinion on the supposition that Herbert had exaggerated the force of the blows when he said a dozen were dealt by Gerald Sifton upon the head of his father with an axe as hard as a man splitting wood, and what the effect of less forceful blows would be?

His Lordship would not admit the question.

Dr. Jento admitted to Mr. Johnston that blows like those described would produce many fractures of the skull.

Dr. Jento further stated that in the conference of the physicians for the Crown there had been differences. Doctors for the defence would not be talking nonsense if they concluded that all the wounds were produced by the fall. He admitted to Mr. Johnston that twelve or fourteen hard blows with an axe would smash the skull, but to Mr. Riddell said that taking all the facts as he had them he thought that Herbert's story was possibly true. Dr. McLarty, of St. Thomas, said that the story that the wounds were the result of repeated blows was much more tenable than from a fall. He did not believe that a man who had received such injuries could have moved afterwards. Mr. Sinker, a neighbor, stated that when he examined the body immediately after it fell he saw a mark on the left side of the neck below the ear. It was about the length of the back part of an axe.

Dr. Eccles, of London, said that practice had taught him that there were so many exceptions to every rule that he hesitated to make a positive statement on any formed theory. If Joseph Sifton were lying on his side, as described by Mary McFarlane, he would incline to the theory of blows; if on the back, as Sinker described, never.

GERALD SIFTON'S UNCLE.

John Sifton, brother of the late Joseph Sifton, and uncle of the prisoner, was called as a Crown witness, but gave good evidence for the de-

THE DUKE IN THE WEST

Enthusiastic Reception All the Line.

REGINA'S GREETING.

A despatch from Regina, N. says:—The Duke and Duchess Cornwall and York reached here noon on Friday, and were accorded a cordial reception. There was a large crowd gathered at the Canadian Pacific station when the special arrived and the Duke and Duchess were cordially ch. Lieutenant-Governor Forget and a large delegation of officials and men were waiting at the station to extend the formal greetings.

Upon the arrival of the train the usual enthusiastic train was accorded, and an imp procession took place to Government House. At half-past 10 loyal addresses were presented replied to, and decorations conferred upon a large number of South African veterans, including many members of the Mounted Police. Cavalry troops and police paraded to form the escort of the Royal to Government House.

At one o'clock the Royal were entertained at luncheon at Government House, and at three o'clock their Royal Highnesses again barked upon their train and proceeded towards Calgary, where will arrive at 8.30 on Saturday morning, and where the most spectacular events of their Western tour will take place.

At this place the North Mounted Police will be inspected, medals will be presented, and an assembly of Indian tribes will come to the fair apparent and his. The day will close with a North-western celebration, including steer-roping, rough bronco-bred and cowboy races, the dep taking place at 4.15 for Vancouver.

The Duke and Duchess got their first touch of winter on Friday. They woke to find the prairie covered with snow and the thermometer close to freezing point.

A despatch from Calgary, N. says:—The special train of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at 9.30 a. m. on Friday morning.

There was a large crowd at the depot, and the royal couple were enthusiastically received. The welcome was extended by Mackie.

The Duke distributed medals to men who served in South Africa also inspected and reviewed the Mounted Police at Victoria. Later in the day a very interesting exhibition of Indian dances and toms was given for the benefit of the royal party, and they were shown some rough-riding.

The party left for Banff in the afternoon.

THROUGH THE ROCKIES

The Duke and Duchess spent the day amid the marvelous panoramas of the Rockies and Selkirk. Stop over night was made at a beautiful mountain town of Banff. The royal couple took a long start in the woods. The day proved ideal one, and mountaineers have never had the spectacle of the snow-capped peaks been seen to advantage by visitors. It was a revelation of the grandeur. The thrilling run to the valley of the Kicking Horse, the great natural amphitheatre Rogers' Pass enchanted the Duke and Duchess. Unfortunately the glacier of the Selkirk was covered with snow, and the blue glow of ice was lost. A stop was made at Lady Minto and Mrs. Maude rode on the cow-catcher first section of the royal train.

some boards, and when the governor came up I hit him on the side of the head with the axe, on the right ear. Then I caught him by the collar of the coat. Then Gerald came over and said, 'You old—, I'll learn you to try and fool me.'

GERALD USED THE AXE.

"He got the axe and hit him three or four blows on the top of the head. Joseph Sifton tumbled back and his feet and legs caught in the ladder, and his body hung there. Gerald told me to pull him out. I did so, and Gerald pulled him up and hit him three or four more blows. Then he said, 'Come on,' and I took him by the legs and he by the head and threw him in the snow. Gerald wiped the axe on a bunch of hay and hit him three or four more times on the head. Then Gerald took him to the end and threw him out of the opening he had made."

"Who struck the first blow?" "It was me. I was standing on the south side of the hole, and Joseph Sifton was standing on the ladder. When I hit him his head went to one side. Gerald Sifton came from the end of the barn and took the axe. There was blood all over Joseph Sifton's head. I helped lift him over the beams and throw him out. Gerald threw the axe after him. When he was on the ground Gerald told me to put his feet out more to the west, and I did so. Gerald called to me, 'Take the axe and hit him some more, because if he comes to, there will be — to pay.' I hit him twice. Then Gerald told me to put the axe down beside the body, and I did so. Then I went to the barn door, and saw Mary McFarlane. I told Gerald, and he told me to tell her that the governor had fallen out of the end of the barn, and nearly killed himself. I did so, and she said, 'Oh, is it done?' And I said, 'Don't say that, Mary.' Gerald told me to go over to Mr. Sinclair, and tell him, and I told him and Mr. Decker that the governor had fallen out of the barn. I went to Canon Richardson's, and told Mrs. Richardson and the hired girl the same story."

HEARD OF PROPOSED MARRIAGE.

Herbert said that Joseph Sifton was carried into the house by Sinclair, Lecker, Mary McFarlane, and himself. The first he had heard of the proposed marriage between Mary McFarlane and Joseph Sifton was the evening of June 29. Then John McFarlane, Mary's brother, came and told Gerald of it. Gerald told witness that he was going out that evening, and went away. Gerald had not returned at midnight when witness went to bed, but was back to call him about 4:45 o'clock next morning. Mary McFarlane was at the house on the evening of the 29th, but went away some place.

"The morning of the arrest Gerald Sifton told me not to be afraid, that he had everything fixed," continued Herbert. "He had been in town to see the lawyers, and told me to keep up a good spirit. He did not know at that time that I had told the whole story. Herbert said that Gerald had told him that Mary McFarlane was in trouble, and that his father was responsible, and that was the reason they were to be married."

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Government train with the Governor-General and party, arrived at Winnipeg promptly on time. A salute of 19 guns was fired by the Winnipeg Field Battery. The weather was very fine and an immense crowd cheered the Governor-General as he stepped from the train.

The royal train with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived promptly on time. The Duke and Duchess received a great ovation from the immense crowd which had gathered to receive them. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired in honor of the royal party. A high

to Mr. Riddell, differed little from that given before. She told of her relations with Joseph Sifton and the appearance of the old man after the accident. She said that Gerald Sifton had offered her \$1,000 on her wedding day, and promised that she should live with them until that time. To Mr. Johnston, however, she explained that this offer was made while Joseph Sifton was lying dead in the house, and she and all were crying. Under the circumstances, and because she was treated as one of the family and about to become a mother, she did not consider this very unreasonable.

GERALD UTTERED THREATS.

Mrs. Huldah McFarlane, mother of Mary McFarlane, said she had objected to the marriage on account of Joseph Sifton's age. She asked Gerald to call at Rev. Mr. Cooper's and see if they had been married, and Gerald said he would, and if his father had not been married he would put him so he would not be married that day.

On cross-examination Mrs. McFarlane admitted that her memory would not recall the exact words of the conversations that had taken place about the time of the tragedy. Mr. Johnston submitted the witness to a long cross-examination, but did not get any evidence of material value.

Rev. Mr. Cooper said he had an appointment to marry Joseph Sifton and Mary McFarlane at 5 o'clock on that afternoon of June 30, the day Joseph Sifton died. Mr. Cooper's evidence took up some time, but brought forth little that was new.

JAMES MORDEN'S EVIDENCE.

James Morden told how Gerald Sifton had asked him to help do away with his father. First, Gerald proposed that they hit him on the head with a club as he passed on the road. Then witness said Gerald proposed to jump into the house at night and choke his father and hang the body in the barn. Gerald said he was going over the next morning to put up a track for a hay fork, and he would find the body and say it was suicide. Witness refused, and although a thousand dollars was offered he still declined to have anything to do with the thing. He asked Gerald why, knowing he was a friend of Joseph Sifton, the project should be broached to him, and Gerald said it was for that reason, no one would suspect him. Then Gerald said he would see Martin Morden, a brother of witness', and asked for his address, which witness gave.

Mr. Johnston's cross-examination has not succeeded in weakening the story told by Morden.

MORDEN'S EVIDENCE.

Martin Morden said that Gerald Sifton had come to his house in London at one o'clock on the morning of the day of the tragedy and bluntly asked him to assist in killing his father. Morden refused. Sifton said that if he would help with the hay fork to be put up next day they could entrap the old man. Morden still refused. "Then I'll have to tackle it alone," said Sifton, and taking a bottle from his pocket with a crystal like liquid in it, he continued, "It can't be done one way it can in another."

GERALD SIFTON TOLD MORDEN after the death of his father that he had decided not to do what he had intended. Later he said that he had offered to give \$1,000 to James and Edgar Morden to keep quiet, but Edgar wanted a 50-acre farm to keep him quiet.

In the cross-examination of the man the threat of the defence to prove a conspiracy was again faintly brought up. Morden said that he, Edgar and James had, after a long conference, decided to send Martin to deal with

Dr. Eccles, of London, said that practice had taught him that there were so many exceptions to every rule that he hesitated to make a positive statement on any formed theory. If Joseph Sifton were lying on his side, as described by Mary McFarlane, he would incline to the theory of blows; if on the back, as Sinkler described, never.

GERALD SIFTON'S UNCLE.

John Sifton, brother of the late Joseph Sifton, and uncle of the prisoner, was called as a Crown witness, but gave good evidence for the defence. In the first place he said that Gerald Sifton did not, as far as he was aware, know of the contents of Joseph Sifton's will. He said further, he had never asked for an inquest.

In cross-examination Mr. Johnston got the facts about the famous butter paper & kill, made on the night before the tragedy, before the jury, and all about Edgar Morden and his doings with it. John Sifton had entered suit against Morden and gained a verdict, having proved that the butter paper will was a forgery.

By John Waters, Registrar of Middlesex, it was attempted to prove that Gerald Sifton was financially involved, and in such circumstances that the death of his father would afford great relief and a great inheritance.

Mr. Johnston objected. He pointed out that there was no evidence that Sifton knew the contents of his father's will.

The Court upheld the objection. David Leckie identified the knife found in the straw in the Sifton barn now as the one he had lent Joseph Sifton a few days before his death.

MARTIN MORDEN

was recalled. He said that Gerald Sifton had told him that the late Joseph Sifton had in his will left an inheritance to him (Sifton). He would not swear to the day or month the conversation took place, nor anything more about it. Sifton had said to him, "Everything is willed to me." That, he remembered distinctly.

"Why did you not tell of it when in the box the other day?" asked his Lordship.

"I did not think it was necessary," said Morden.

Edward Peters, a neighbor, said that there had been trouble between Joseph and Gerald Sifton, because of Joseph calling Mrs. Sifton names. He said he would have been mad, too, if his wife had been called such a name. Joseph Sifton was a quarrelsome man.

Dr. Williams, of London, said he believed the bruises of Sifton's head might be made by a fall or a series of blows. He discredited Herbert's statement that ten or twelve blows were poured on the head.

Dr. Williams stated that neither Sifton's skull nor Dr. McNeill's evidence as to the conditions he found, told any such story as that told by Walter Herbert of the number of blows from two such powerful men delivered with intent to kill.

Dr. Roome told much the same story.

WAGES CUT IN ENGLAND.

Fall of Prices in the Iron and Steel Trades the Cause.

A despatch from Middlesbrough says the accountant's certificates of the North of England iron and steel trades show a fall in the prices of rails, plates, and bars compared with two months ago. A reduction of wages has been declared for October and November of sixpence on puddling and five per cent. on other mill wages.

ideal one, and mountaineers' sa never has the spectacle of the r snowclad peaks been seen to advantage by visitors. It was nounced a revelation of une grandeur. The thrilling run t the valley of the Kicking Hors the great natural amphitheater Rogers' Pass enchanted the Du Duchess. Unfortunately the glacier of the Selkies was c with snow, and the blue glow ice was lost. A stop was made and Lady Minto and Mrs. Maude rode on the cow-catcher first section of the royal train as Illicillewaet, taking in the s twists and turns of the loop, of the Princess' suite also rode the pilot of the engine of the section.

At Revelstoke Lady Minto la corner-stone of the Victoria Me Cottage Hospital, founded idea originally suggested by he

ROYALTY IN VANCOUVE

A despatch from Vancouver s The special train carrying the and Duchess of Cornwall and arrived here at noon on Me There was a large crowd at t pot and the Duke and Duchess received with enthusiastic c The royal couple were escort the court house, where an a of welcome was read to them. were entertained at luncheon, were also shown through one large sawmills. The city was somely decorated and was filled visitors gathered for the recept The Duke and Duchess left fe toria the same night on the s ship Empress of India, convoy the North Pacific squadron.

CONSCRIPTION.

Only Way to Place Enough T in South Africa.

A despatch from London s Frank advocacy of conscription the feature of the issues of the British m journals, which state that the tion in South Africa has beco grave that only the return to principal involved in the r draft can place a sufficient num suitable troops at Lord Kitch disposal and avert an Imperiality.

The Naval and Military G says:—"It is to be feared Lord chener will require more men. are they to be got, unless, i the colonies are asked to send men?"

"The Yeomanry are not c forward as it was expected would, and the experiment of se out raw recruits is not likely repeated. On the whole, th little enough on which to con late ourselves just now, excep magnificent spirit of the army field, and of that we are ashan take advantage. Perhaps the ernment will redeem its past ness, taking the only step that the case and putting in force tly form of conscription which v accepted in England."

The same journal deploras the of things in Cape Colony, large numbers of Colonial Dut said to have been joining the e Practically the entire populat the districts, invaded is giving tance of various kinds to the ers. "In 1899," it adds, "Mir thought there would be no w 1900 they thought the war end. In 1901 they thought might be secured by proclam These miscalculations have been for in the devastation of Souf rica, and by rivers of blood an lions of treasure. Neverthele nation still refuses to learn fi son, perhaps because it is not enough. Do we intend to wait, awakening that may come too

THE DUKE IN THE WEST.

Enthusiastic Reception All Along the Line.

REGINA'S GREETING.

A despatch from Regina, N.W.T., says:—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York reached here at 11 on Friday, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. There was a large crowd gathered at the Canadian Pacific station when the Royal party arrived and the Duke and Duchess were cordially cheered. Lieutenant-Governor Forget and a delegation of officials and citizens were waiting at the station to render the formal greetings.

Upon the arrival of the Royal party the usual enthusiastic reception was accorded, and an imposing session took place to Government House. At half-past twelve all addresses were presented and read to, and decorations conferred on a large number of South African veterans, including many members of the Mounted Police. The troops and police paraded and rendered the escort of the Royal party to Government House.

At one o'clock the Royal party were entertained at luncheon at Government House, and at three o'clock the Royal Highnesses again embarked upon their train and proceeded towards Calgary, where they arrived at 8.30 on Saturday morning, and where the most spectacular events of their Western tour take place.

At this place the North-West Mounted Police will be inspected. Displays will be presented, and a great assembly of Indian tribes will welcome the heir apparent and his wife. The day will close with a typical North-western celebration, including steeple-chasing, rough bronco-breaking, cowboy races, the departure taking place at 4.15 for Vancouver. The Duke and Duchess got their first touch of winter on Friday. They awoke to find the prairies covered with snow and the thermometer close to freezing point.

A despatch from Calgary, N.W.T., says:—The special train of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at 9.30 a. m. on Saturday morning.

There was a large crowd at the depot, and the royal couple were enthusiastically received. The formal ceremony was extended by Mayor McKim.

The Duke distributed medals to the men who served in South Africa, and he inspected and reviewed the Mounted Police at Victoria Park. In the day a very interesting exhibition of Indian dances and customs was given for the benefit of the local party, and they were also given some rough-riding.

The party left for Banff in the afternoon.

THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

The Duke and Duchess spent Sunday amid the marvelous panorama of the Rockies and Selkirk. A snow cover night was made at the beautiful mountain town of Banff to enable the royal couple to see the mountains by daylight. Before starting the party took a long walk through the woods. The day proved an ideal one, and mountaineers say that they have the spectacle of the mighty snow-capped peaks been seen to better advantage by visitors. It was pronounced a revelation of unexcelled scenery. The thrilling run through the valley of the Kicking Horse and the great natural amphitheatre of the Pass enchanted the Duke and Duchess. Unfortunately the greater part of the Selkirk was covered in snow, and the blue glow of its peaks was lost. A stop was made here, and Lady Minto and Mrs. Major Minto rode on the cow-catcher of the section of the royal train as far as the next station.

YUKON TELEGRAPH RATES.

Tariff of Charges Fixed For New Line to Dawson.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The tariff of rates for the recently completed Yukon Telegraph line has been fixed by the Department of Public Works at Ottawa. The local rates at present in force beyond Atlin are to be continued, while the rate on the line above or below Atlin to or from Ashcroft is to be on the basis of 50 per cent. for the first 100 miles, and 20 per cent. for each additional 100 miles, which will figure out from Dawson to Ashcroft \$4.50 for ten words, and from Atlin to Ashcroft \$3 for ten words, the usual proportionate rate for additional words being 30 cents and 20 cents respectively.

The rate contemplated for additional words is as follows:—Thirty cents where the rate for the first ten words is over \$4, twenty cents where it is from \$3 up to \$4; fifteen cents where it is from \$2 up to \$3; and ten cents where it is from \$1 to \$2. Cable rates have been fixed at 35 cents per word, with a minimum of \$4 from any point on the line. The press rate has been fixed at five cents per word, with minimum of \$3 to all points from Ashcroft.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

Details of the Fight With General Botha's Forces.

A despatch from Durban, Natal, gives details of the attack on Fort Itala, Zululand, which was reported Sunday night by Lord Kitchener, who stated that Gen. Bruce Hamilton had inflicted severe losses on the Boers, who had attacked him in force. The correspondent of the Central News says the British lost Lieut. Kane and 11 men killed, Major Chapman, four other officers, and 38 men wounded, and 63 missing. The majority of the latter are believed to have been killed or wounded. The British also had 240 horses and mules killed.

The Boer commandant, Opperman, and 19 burghers are known to have been killed.

The War Office confirms the figures of the losses at Fort Itala, but does not indicate the fate of the 63 missing men.

An unofficial telegram from Eshe-Howe states that the Boers left 305 of their comrades on the field.

Another despatch from Ladysmith states that 200 Boers were killed and 300 wounded and captured.

TRAITORS CONVICTED.

Details of the Recent Repulse of Botha's Forces.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A portion of Gen. Botha's forces, believed to be under command of Emmot and Grobelaar, have gone to the south-west. They attacked two block houses near Itala, on the Zulu frontier, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The main body of the Boers is now in the Schurberg Mountains.

The trial here of the Boers accused of being traitors has resulted in their conviction. One was sentenced to penal servitude for life, three to five years' imprisonment, four to three years' imprisonment, and the others to smaller terms.

Three Boers recently approached a blockhouse 30 miles east of here with a white flag. A sergeant went to meet them and was told they wanted to see an officer. Captain Meier went to them, when the Boers shot him through the stomach and killed him.

The statement that Gen. Prinsloo has ordered his men to shoot the natives under certain circumstances was incorrect. It appears that he

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Wheat—The market is quiet. There is little or no inquiry for export. There were sales to-day of old red and white for millers at 67c and new at 66c middle freights. Goose wheat is nominal at 60c. No. 2 middle freights. No. 1 spring is quoted at 67c to 68c east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 hard sold to-day at 80c grinding in transit; No. 1 northern is quoted at 78½c, grinding in transit; No. 1 hard is quoted at 78½c, and No. 1 northern at 76½c, local delivery Toronto and west.

Flour—The demand is fair and the market is firmer at \$2.62½ bid for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4 for Hungarian patents, and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Barley—Is steady at 47c for No. 2. 45½c for No. 3 extra and 43c for feed middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 50c east and 49c middle freights.

Oats—Are steady. No. 2 white are quoted at 35c east and 34½c middle freights, and at 35c on a low freight to New York.

Peas—Are steady at 70c north and west and 71c to 72c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The receipts continue mostly of a medium quality in spite of a firm demand for better goods. Choice dairy tub will bring 16c to 16½c. Low grade and medium are quoted at 11c to 14c. Choice dairy pound rolls are in demand, and local dealers quote 17c to 18c for the best. Creamery is steady at 18c to 20c for tubs, the former for inferior, and 21c to 21½c for prints.

Eggs—Receipts are still high and demand strong, which leads to an unexpected advance in prices. The best selected are quoted at 13½c to 14c, and ordinary stock at 12c to 12½c.

Potatoes—Demand is strong and the market steady. One car lot was offered yesterday and sold at 55c on the track. They were of good quality and large size. Car lots are expected to come in liberally now. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 75c.

Poultry—Receipts are quite light and demand fair at 40c to 50c for live and dressed chickens, 12c for choice young turkeys and 9c to 10c for old gobblers.

Baled Hay—The market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.

Baled Straw—Is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the street market to-day were only fair. Prices of goose wheat, barley and oats were easier.

Wheat—Was steady for red and white, 250 bush of white selling at 68c to 73½c per bush, and 100 bush of red selling at 71½. Goose was ¾ off, 300 bush selling at 65½ to 66½c.

Barley—Was easier, 1,200 bush selling at 48c to 50c per bush.

Oats—Were easier, 500 bush selling at 38c to 39c per bush.

Butter—Was steady and receipts not so heavy as yesterday. Pound rolls are bringing 16c to 19c and crocks 16c to 17c.

Eggs—Were still scarce and prices steady at 15c to 16c for new laid.

Hay—Receipts were fair. 25 loads

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

Montreal Chinamen flatly refuse to help pay China's indemnity.

Lady Minto lost an \$800 bracelet while passing from Government House to the Senate Chamber.

The Hamilton aldermen doubt the validity of the legislation against trading stamps, and hesitate to pass a by-law under the Act.

The Duke while at Ottawa presented a solid silver match case to Major Brown, of the Princess Louise Dragoons.

Thomas Collett, of Moncton, N.B., was killed at the Hillsboro Plaster Mills, a cave-in burying him. He was 35 years of age and leaves a widow and three children.

H. W. Bracken has returned to Dawson after a six month's trip to Northern Alaska, and, while there, in a glacier 8,000 feet high, he found a herd of sheep frozen.

Ottawans who got photographs bearing the autographs of the Duke and Duchess were Col. Morris, Col. Irwin, Mrs. Cotton, George H. Perley, John R. Booth, H. K. Egan and Mr. Powell, M.P.P.

According to reports received at Montreal, about 3,000,000 bushels of the North-West wheat crop have already been marketed. Over 2,500 C.P.R. cars have been employed in moving the crop generally.

FOREIGN.

The Chinese court will not return to Peking for ten years.

The last census shows an astonishing increase in the population of German cities.

French miners in the Department of Pas-de-Calais are again agitating the question of a general strike.

It is understood that the Boer funds are exhausted and that Mr. Kruger has scarcely enough for himself.

President Roosevelt has rebuked a photographer who attempted to get a picture of him at the door of a church.

It is said that German steel plates are now underselling British steel plates at Newcastle by four shillings per ton.

While addressing the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour at the Disciple church, Lima, Ohio, William Abbott, an elder in the church, dropped dead.

Harvey Scott's will has been admitted to probate at Faribault, Minn., but the \$43,000 in cash, which the will ordered burned, will be divided among the heirs.

Mrs. William B. Guernsey, who died recently at Norwich, N.Y., bequeathed her beautiful house and grounds occupying one entire square, to the village for a public library.

Emperor William has presented to the German Agricultural Society a costly porcelain vase, which will be offered as a prize for the most successful stationary engine burning alcohol.

HE BREAKS DOWN.

Czolgosz Had to be Carried Into the Prison.

A despatch from Auburn, N. Y., says:—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of sheriff Caldwell, of Erie County, and twenty-one regular and special deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3.15 a. m. on Friday.

The prison is just across the road from the depot, the distance which the party had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards. Awaiting the arrival of the

ing the party took a long walk through the woods. The day proved an all one, and mountaineers say that it has the spectacle of the mighty world peaks been seen to better advantage by visitors. It was pronounced a revelation of unexcelled nature. The thrilling run through the valley of the Kicking Horse and great natural amphitheatre of the Pass enchanted the Duke and his hess. Unfortunately the great pier of the Selkirk was covered in snow, and the blue glow of its was lost. A stop was made here.

Lady Minto and Mrs. Major rode on the cow-catcher of the section of the royal train as far as Illecillewaet, taking in the strange sights and turns of the loop. Most the Princess' suite also rode on the pilot of the engine of the second ion.

Revelstoke Lady Minto laid the cornerstone of the Victoria Memorial Hospital, founded on an originally suggested by her.

ROYALTY IN VANCOUVER.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—A special train carrying the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at noon on Monday. There was a large crowd at the depot and the Duke and Duchess were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The royal couple were escorted to the court house, where an address of welcome was read to them. They were entertained at luncheon, and were also shown through one of the city sawmills. The city was handsomely decorated and was filled with thousands gathered for the reception. The Duke and Duchess left for Victoria the same night on the steamship Empress of India, conveyed by the North Pacific squadron.

CONSCRIPTION.

Way to Place Enough Troops in South Africa.

A despatch from London says:—The advocacy of conscription is the latest feature of the latest issues of the British military journals, which state that the situation in South Africa has become so serious that only the return to the principal involved in the militia can place a sufficient number of able troops at Lord Kitchener's disposal and avert an Imperial calamity.

The Naval and Military Gazette says:—"It is to be feared Lord Kitchener will require more men. Where they are to be got, unless, indeed, the colonies are asked to send more."

The Yeomanry are not coming forward as it was expected they would, and the experiment of sending raw recruits is not likely to be attended. On the whole, there is little enough on which to congratulate ourselves just now, except the magnificent spirit of the army in the field, and of that we are ashamed to be at advantage. Perhaps the Government will redeem its past feelings, taking the only step that meets the case and putting in force the onerous conscription which will be adopted in England."

The same journal deprecates the state of things in Cape Colony, where the numbers of Colonial Dutch are said to have been joining the enemy, practically the entire population of districts invaded is giving assistance of various kinds to the invaders. "In 1890," it adds, "Ministers ought there would be no war. In 1901 they thought the war at hand. In 1901 they thought peace might be secured by proclamation. These miscalculations have been paid in the devastation of South Africa, and by rivers of blood and millions of treasure. Nevertheless the lion still refuses to learn its lesson, perhaps because it is not bitter enough. Do we intend to wait for an awakening that may come too late?"

of being traitors has resulted in their conviction. One was sentenced to penal servitude for life, three to five years' imprisonment, four to three years' imprisonment, and the others to smaller terms.

Three Boers recently approached a blockhouse 30 miles east of here with a white flag. A sergeant went to meet them and was told they wanted to see an officer. Captain Meier went to them, when the Boers shot him through the stomach and killed him.

The statement that Gen. Prinsloo has ordered his men to shoot the natives under certain circumstances was incorrect. It appears that he ordered the Boers to flog all natives who did not have Boer passes, and to shoot only those who had passes issued by the British.

Governor Lord Milner visited the dynamite factory Friday.

15-YEAR-OLD SUICIDE.

Girl Was Disappointed in Love and Broken-Hearted.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Disappointed in love and broken-hearted in consequence, Lila Silverthorn, a fifteen-year-old girl committed suicide on Thursday afternoon at the home of C. W. Langdon, 159 Euclid Avenue, where she was employed as a domestic. The girl swallowed the contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid after explaining the reason in a letter which she left on the dining-room table.

Thursday morning she requested a neighbor to allow her to use a telephone in her house. The request was granted, and quite a controversy was carried on, but the young man to whom she was evidently speaking over the telephone, apparently excused himself from calling at some stated time.

"Well, then, you needn't come at all," the girl was heard to say, "it will be too late."

FOUND DYING IN THE SHED.

After this the girl returned to the Langdon house, and was shortly left alone with her mistress' children, as the latter went out. When Mrs. Langdon returned about 4 o'clock two strange circumstances confronted her. Lila was nowhere to be found, and one of the children complained of having burned his mouth by drinking out of a cup which stood on the table. Already fearing what had occurred, Mrs. Langdon began a search, which terminated in her finding the unfortunate girl in an unconscious condition in a shed at the end of the back yard. Beside her was an empty phial labeled carbolic acid. Dr. E. Clouse was called, and he did everything possible to counteract the effects of the poison, but she expired shortly after 6 o'clock.

ANGLOPHOBIA.

Boer Sympathizers to Hold Series of Meetings.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times quotes the Wiener Tageblatt, which says a movement is on foot for sympathizers with the Boers in all countries to hold meetings. Promises of adhesion to the plan have been received from Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and other countries.

A Parliamentary campaign in Austria is threatened against the alleged infringement by Great Britain of the Law of Nations.

Other symptoms of Anglophobia are noticed. The Reichswehr prints an editorial accusing Great Britain of violating all the principles of warfare.

The Vaterland remarks that the recent British reverses in South Africa have caused satisfaction throughout the whole civilized world, and that the campaign against the Boers, being an abuse to force, must meet with retribution.

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Wheat—Was steady for red and white, 250 bush of white selling at 68c to 73c per bush, and 100 bush of red selling at 71c. Goose was 1c off, 300 bush selling at 65c to 66c.

Barley—Was easier, 1,200 bush selling at 48c to 50c per bush.

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Butter—Was steady and receipts not so heavy as yesterday. Pound rolls are bringing 16c to 19c and crocks 16c to 17c.

Eggs—Were still scarce and prices steady at 15c to 16c for new laid.

Hay—Receipts were fair, 25 loads selling at \$10 to \$12.

Wheat, white, bu.....	\$0.60	\$0.73
do red, bu.....	.59	.72
do goose, bu.....	.66	.67
do spring, bu.....	.68	.69
Oats, new, bu.....	.38	.40
do old, bu.....	.44	.00
Barley, bu.....	.47	.55
Peas, bu.....	.67	.67
Rye, bu.....	.54	.00
Hay, new, per ton.....	10.00	12.00
do baled.....	9.25	10.50
Dressed hogs.....	9.50	9.80
Pork, short-cut.....	21.00	22.00
do heavy mess.....	20.00	21.00
Butter, lb rolls.....	.17	.20
do crocks.....	.15	.17
do tubs.....	.20	.20
Eggs, case lots, doz.....	.10	.12
do new laid.....	.13	.15
Cheese, lb.....	.09	.09
Spring chickens, pair.....	.40	.60
Ducks, pair.....	.50	.90
Turkeys, lb.....	.10	.15
Beef, forequarters.....	4.50	5.00
do hindquarters.....	7.00	8.00
do medium, carcass.....	5.00	6.00
do choice.....	6.50	7.00
Lamb.....	7.00	7.50
Mutton.....	5.00	6.00
Veal, choice.....	7.50	9.00
Cauliflower, doz.....	.50	1.50
Cabbage, doz.....	.30	.40
Celery, doz.....	.25	.40

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the receipts were 70 carloads of live stock, including 1,000 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 1,393 sheep and lambs, and 75 calves and milch cows.

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.....	\$4.25	\$4.75
Butchers, choice.....	4.00	4.50
Butchers, ordinary to good.....	3.25	3.75
Butchers, inferior.....	2.75	3.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.25	3.50
Butchers' sheep, each.....	2.00	3.00
Lambs, each.....	2.50	3.00
Do., per cwt.....	3.25	3.75
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.....	30.00	45.00
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00

Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	7.25	7.37
Light hogs, per cwt.....	0.00	7.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	0.00	7.00
Sows, per cwt.....	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt.....	0.00	3.00

C.P.R. LAND SALES.

Much Heavier Than Usual During September.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—C.P.R. land sales for September were much heavier than usual. The aggregate is in the neighborhood of 63,000 acres, for \$210,000. In September, 1900, the total sales amounted to 21,807 acres, for \$69,012.54. The land sold this year exceeds the sales up to the same period of last year by about 40,000.

The sales by the Canada and North-West Land Company were also very heavy. This company sold 11,000 acres for the sum of \$60,000. For September, 1900, the sales were 2,400 acres, for the sum of \$12,800. The sales by the Canada and North-West Company for the year are 8,000 acres in excess of those up to September 30 last year.

colol.

HE BREAKS DOWN.

Czolgosz Had to be Carried Into the Prison.

A despatch from Auburn, N. Y., says:—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of sheriff Caldwell, of Erie County, and twenty-one regular and special deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. on Friday.

The prison is just across the road from the depot, the distance which the party had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards. Awaiting the arrival of the murderer was a crowd of only about two hundred people, but either from fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, and which made no attempt to harm the man, or from the sight of the prison.

CZOLGOSZ'S LEGS GAVE OUT.

and two burly deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison.

Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evidencing the most abject terror.

As soon as the cuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners the officers immediately proceeded to strip him, and put on a new suit of clothes. During the operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo and resound with his cries.

EVIDENCE OF HIS TERROR.

The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin was summoned, and on his arrival he examined the man, and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but declared that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He talked some and expressed his regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had no accomplices and declared that he never heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis who claimed to have tied the handkerchief. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon, and then took his place in the crowd.

CLASH WITH TURKEY.

Britain Sends Warships to Persian Gulf.

A despatch from Bombay says:—A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf. Three warships are on the spot already, and will be augmented by the gunboat Assaye, and the cruisers Highflyer and Pomone. It is believed that more trouble is impending at Koweyt.

Turkey is said to have 30,000 troops under Edhem Pasha, at Basra, on the frontier city of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, to seize Koweyt, though the Turks assert that the troops are to cross Arabia to suppress disaffection in Yemen.

KRUGER'S SON DEAD.

Had Recently Surrendered to the British Forces.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Tjaard Kruger, the ex-President's youngest son, who surrendered recently, died on Monday after a short illness.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c. enough for an ordinary cold; 50c. just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1. most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

The Dominion revenue derived from customs for the three months ending September 30th amounts to \$8,035,094. This is an increase of \$488,924, or nearly half a million dollars over the corresponding period of last year. The increase for the month over September, 1900, was \$282,810.

The wearisome reiteration of the Mail & Empire and the Conservative press that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too imperialistic and then that he is not half imperialistic enough—that he is at one time too loyal and then that he is not half loyal enough—may be very amusing to some; but the evident prosperity of the country is too great a fact to be got over and a prosperous people cannot be easily made to see the immediate need of a change of government. Besides, it is a long time to the end of the present Dominion parliament, and who knows what may happen in three or four years. Therefore it is safer for the Conservative press to concentrate their abuse upon Premier Ross; but that gentleman's able speeches in the Old Country have considerably discounted all they may have to say.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The valuable character of the work done by the Farmers' Institutes in raising the standard of agriculture, and encouraging improved methods of farming is generally recognized. The report of Superintendent Creelman for last year has just been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and contains a great deal of valuable matter, embodying the latest conclusions of specialists in every department of farm work. It comprises, in addition to a record of the progress of the movement, a number of addresses and papers read at Institute meetings, with explanatory diagrams and illustrations.

Among the changes made in the system, with excellent results so far, is the transference of the lecture work heretofore carried on by the Horticultural Societies, to the Department of Farmers' Institutes. A number of the

ing the meeting of the Experimental Union the delegates visited the cold storage plant at the Agricultural College and received an insight into the process of refrigeration.

An important step in the interest of the work was taken by the appointment of Superintendent Creelman to the position of assistant secretary and editor of the Association of Canadian Fairs and Exhibitions, which will give additional opportunity for advancing the movement.

Very substantial progress was made during the year covered by the report. Later information gives the total membership of the Farmers' Institutes in June last as 20,387, as compared with 18,058 for the previous year. The banner local Institute is that of Halton with a membership of 748.

OUR APPLES AT GLASGOW.

Canadian Horticulturist.

Sir,—You will probably like to know how the fruit sent to Glasgow for the exhibition turned out, and in answer to your supposed question I may say that the fruit is the most warmly admired of the exhibits in the Canadian pavilion, and had I been in a position to do it, I might easily have sold 10,000 cases at a high price, 16 to 18 shillings. The splendid keeping of some of the varieties surprise me. If I tell you that the Mann, Ben Davis, Spy, King, Baldwin, Red Russet, Fallawater, Cranberry Pippin, Canada Red, Swazie, Coopers Market, Rox Russet, Golden Russet, Spitzenberg, Seek, American Pippin, etc., kept well, you will not be surprised, but you probably will be surprised that Fameuse, Wealthy, Blenheim Orange, Pomme Grise, Ribston, Cox's Orange and even Gravenstein are sound and good, and all, except the last one, are eatable. By eatable I mean that they are still good in texture and flavor, and the Spy, Baldwin, King, Cranberry Pippin, Red Russet, Spitzenberg, Seek, Swazie, are superb, they could not—at least hardly—be better. This show has given Canadian apples a fillip, and you may expect Scotch and English people, after this to look for Canadian apples in July and to be willing to pay a good price for them. One of the large dealers here told me the other day that he early discovered the value of the Mann as a keeper, and took every lot that he could lay his hands upon, and kept them till other apples had disappeared when he easily sold them at 35 shillings per barrel.

Let me tell you (a dead secret) that there's all the difference in the world in the different methods of packing, to set fruit forward for exhibition or for sale. The well packed fruit is a picture. I have taken pains to let visitors see it being unpacked, and have let them handle it too, and smell it, and even taste it, and as they see it turn out without a bruise, and smelling so fresh, and tasting so nice, so crisp and juicy, they have asked in wonderment, "How is it that we never get such good American apples?" And are told that these are Canadian apples!

The public is delighted with the box system of packing apples, especially with the Dymont case. There is no fault found with the Grimsby case, but the fruit turns out more beautiful from the other. Many a time has a visitor said, "Man I'd give a saxe-pence for one o' thae aples," on seeing the cases opened.

The advantage of the case is that any fruit that is put into it in good condition, turns out equally good

THE CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Senator GEO. A. COX. - - - - - President
E. R. WOOD, - Vice-President and Managing Director

4%

Capital - - \$2,500,000
Reserve Fund - 450,000

INVESTMENT BONDS.

This Company accepts sums of \$100 and upwards, issues therefor its 4% investment bonds, payable to the order of the remitting the amount, upon the following conditions:—

- I. The Company agrees to pay 4% interest, payable half-yearly.
- II. The Company agrees to pay interest from date of receiving money to date of redemption.
- III. The Company agrees to pay exchange on remittances.
- IV. The Company agrees to cash the bond at any time upon receiving 60 days' notice from party holding same.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Ontario Government to invest in the bonds of this Company—R. S. O., 18 chapter 132, section 5-6.

The Dominion and Ontario Governments accept the Bonds of this Company as security to be deposited by life and fire insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Write for sample bond, copy of annual report and for further information to

F. W. BAILLIE, Assistant Manager, Toronto,

BATH.

This village has broken out with an epidemic of painting. If everybody would fall into line in this matter the town would look quite bright. As it is, a vast improvement has been made. Mr. D. T. Rowse's house and shops are especially admired for artistic harmony of colors.

The road machine has been doing some good work, which was very much needed, on Miller's hill and the front road. There is still a bad mud hole on Academy street, in front of the school house.

Miss Joe Cunningham is home, after a prolonged visit with friends in the States.

Mrs. Dibb has gone to Toronto for a few days.

It is about time that the debris from the fire was all cleared away.

A quiet wedding took place in St. John's church on Tuesday morning, when Joseph Deshaie, late of Ernestown Station, but now of Napanee, was married to Miss Blanche Peters, of Thorpe. Where is Thorpe anyway?

The Harvest Festival services in St. John's church were fairly well attended, considering the wet weather. The decorations were unusually fine. The thank-offering amounted to about \$30, with more to hear from.

The marriage of Miss Slush to Mr. Wm. W. Hill at Hawley on Wednesday evening of last week was a very smart affair. Rev. Mr. Dibb officiated.

ing, and at which a good time merry one was enjoyed by all present.

On the afternoon of Sept. 14 teams of Vennacher and Denbig their skill and their luck on the grounds of the former, but Denbig again came off best.

The fall session of the Easter conference of the Lutheran Synod of Canada is being held here this week. Rev. J. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Cartwright, are paying a visit. Mr. Butler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Forster and Frank Forster, of Brudenell, spent a few days visiting Marquardt's.

Miss Martha Marquardt and sister, Mary, of Renfrew, are spending a month at the old home with father, Erdman Marquardt.

Paul A. Stein, of Sault Ste. Marie, has taken a couple of weeks' vacation and spent them visiting his father, Paul Stein, and numerous other relatives in this vicinity.

Quite a number of our farmers intend to spend the fall and winter in the lumber camps of New Ontario where they expect to get better than they would be able to get at home.

Albert Lockwood has purchased a steam engine and can now plan to dress lumber, and saw shingles etc., independent of the height of the water in Cedar lake.

natter, embodying the latest conclusions of specialists in every department of farm work. It comprises, in addition to a record of the progress of the movement, a number of addresses and papers read at Institute meetings, with explanatory diagrams and illustrations.

Among the changes made in the system, with excellent results so far, is the transference of the lecture work heretofore carried on by the Horticultural Societies, to the Department of Farmers' Institutes. A number of the local bodies will in future hold their annual meetings at the nearest Fruit Experiment Station, where they will have the benefit of practical instruction in grafting, spraying, etc.

The subject of poultry has received much attention. Special poultry meetings have been held at which leading poultry specialists gave demonstrations as to the best methods of killing and dressing poultry in accordance with the requirements of the market. Among the speakers at these gatherings were W. R. Graham, Prof. A. G. Gilbert, J. E. Meyer and G. R. Cottrell, well known as poultry experts.

A notable feature of the year is the striking increase in the number of Women's Institutes, of which there are now 32 in operation, some of them having a membership of over 100.

As in previous years excursions have been run to the Agricultural College, giving many thousand farmers an opportunity to become familiar with the most modern process of scientific agriculture.

Action was also taken to promote the attendance at the Provincial Winter Fair, with the result that 1,518 members, representing 31 Institutes, were in attendance. A special programme was provided for Institute workers, and addresses delivered by a large number of prominent agriculturists and instructors.

Seed fairs have been established in connection with four Institutes, viz.: East York, South Wellington, West Wellington and South Grey. These are held annually in March, and the farmers bring their best samples of grain for sale or exchange.

A leading topic at Institute meetings was that of cold storage, regarding which a good deal of valuable information has been furnished. Dur-

ing such good American apples? And are told that these are Canadian apples!

The public is delighted with the box system of packing apples, especially with the Dymont case. There is no fault found with the Grimsby case, but the fruit turns out more beautiful from the other. Many a time has a visitor said, "Man I'd gie a saxpence for ane o' thae aipples," on seeing the cases opened.

The advantage of the case is that any fruit that is put into it in good condition, turns out equally good. There is absolutely nothing lost: crispness, juiciness and flavor are all there, with an added mellowness. I am particularly impressed with the superior quality of the Spy; it has always seemed to me that they were liable to take on some extraneous flavor, sometimes like a mouldy flavor, sometimes earthy or woody. These are simply perfect. The Scotch rave about the Newton Pippin, the English declare the Blenheim Orange perfect, but in almost every case, when they have sampled them without knowing the variety, their choice fell on the Spy.

Now that the cold storage is so nearly perfect and that last season and this have demonstrated that fruit may be kept for several months without losing their good qualities, growers and shippers might well pack and place in cold storage, a considerable quantity of their best fruit to hold over for sale in June and July, when prices are very high.

In order to take advantage of the high prices at that date, the following data would need to be remembered, viz.: (1) That every handling injures apples, and that consequently the fruit should be packed as soon as gathered; one handling should suffice. (2) That every bruise on the fruit, however slight, hastens its decay. Cold storage delays the decay, but does not completely arrest it. (3) That time, labor and valuable space are wasted in the effort to make anything of bruised apples that may go into a cold storage package. (4) That only one size of fruit should be put into a case, either No. 1 or extra. A slightly smaller size would not be an objection if they were very uniform in size. (5) That there are good men into whose hands alone this fine fruit should be placed, who will endeavor to maintain the reputation of the grower or shipper for their own advantage.

R. HAMILTON.

BELL ROCK.

The government work on the Enterprise road is progressing finely.

Miss Grace Lake has returned to Sydenham after visiting her sister, Miss E. M. Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Ruttan, Hartington, visited at Isaac B. Wheeler's on Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Moir, who returned recently from visiting her children at Spring Arbor, Mich., and Duluth, Minn., is ill with typhoid fever, but is improving rapidly.

W. J. Lagriff has gone to Watertown, N.Y.

Mr. Edward Foster will remove his family from the village to his farm at Wilkinson shortly. Their departure will be regretted.

W. Moir, E. James and C. Shea have gone to Calabogie.

Ruby Lips and a clear complexion, the pride of woman. Have you lost these charms through torpid liver, constipation, biliousness or nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—40 little "Rubies" in a vial, 10 cents. Act like a charm. Never gripe. 100 in 25c. size. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—29

when Joseph Deshape, late of Egestown Station, but now of Napanee, was married to Miss Blanche Peters, of Thorpe. Where is Thorpe anyway?

The Harvest Festival services in St. John's church were fairly well attended, considering the wet weather. The decorations were unusually fine. The thank-offering amounted to about \$30, with more to hear from.

The marriage of Miss Slush to Mr. Wm. W. Hill at Hawley on Wednesday evening of last week was a very smart affair. Rev. Mr. Dibb officiated. The work at the Methodist church still remains unfinished, owing to the difficulty of getting the plasterers at work.

Under the Nerve Lash.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless lash of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Fordwich, Ont., was for four years a nervous wreck. Six bottles of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—28

DENBIGH.

(Arrived too late for last week's issue.)

The grand picnic which was to be held under the management of the Denbigh Foot Ball Team on the 12th ult., proved to turn out a grand failure, although most careful and extensive preparations had been made and a very interesting programme provided, the chief features of which were to be a series of games between the foot ball teams of Denbigh, Vennachar, Wensley and Matawatchan. It poured down rain nearly steady till about 4 o'clock p.m., when it cleared off for a while and the teams of Matawatchan and Denbigh made use of the opportunity to try a couple of games, in spite of the soaked and spongy condition of the ground. The Denbigh team came out ahead every time. To make up for the disappointment in out-door sports, a dance was arranged at the house of A. Fritsch, which lasted till day-light next morn-

ing taken a couple of weeks' vacation and spent them visiting his father Paul Stein, and numerous other friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Quite a number of our farmers' intend to spend the fall and winter the lumber camps of New Ont where they expect to get better value than they would be able to get here.

Albert Lockwood has purchased a steam engine and can now plane dress lumber, and saw shingles, etc., independent of the height of water in Cedar lake.

Mr. Petzold's new roller mill is doing excellent satisfaction, but, unfortunately, the water is too low to run steadily all day.

\$25,000 Our Grand \$25

Ornithological Cont

Something entirely new and interesting that you are to do. You may get dollars. Our contest is to see who can make the largest list of names (or kinds) of birds from the following list of letters:

W D O O O C K Q U L I A P R T A F
E S P N I E L V E B R D I M W A D O

We will recognise as a bird anything in the feathered tribe, whether it be a crow, singer or any other kind. You may use any letter as many times as you like to make a name. The list of letters above, for example, will make a name of 25 of the most common names of birds, we will give you FREE a beautiful Prize value 1,000 dols.

BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY

When you have made out your list fill in the bottom of this card, and seal with a Stamp Addressed envelope, to your country will do. Then if you are a prize you can if you desire to get the prize becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends us a name of a bird or a bird's name. For the best list, received daily, a Gold Watch; for the second best each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; seven next best solutions each day, a Sakili Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the best solution, a Gold Piece; and for a correct solution, a Prize of Good Value. Prizes will be forwarded daily, you have to wait a long time in uncertainty you know the result. There is no election in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution later or the day. All you need is to mail this card, and on the day it reaches us, if you the best, you shall have the Gold 1 or if second the beautiful Tea Set, and we guarantee that we will award you. There is absolutely no opportunity for you on our part—we cannot afford to want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers and for that reason we don't want you any money and you know exactly what you have gained by answering the puzzle soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible. examiners will judge the lists to the their ability, and will designate the prize will write you at once notifying you who has been awarded you, then if you are a prize you send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will return of mail carriage paid. To a person narrow ideas it seems impossible that we be able to make such a gigantic offer, have the money, brains, and reputation now exactly what we are doing, and it legitimately gain a million subscribers. grand idea we have had that this million pleased subscribers can be induced to read *The Woman's World* to all thereby building up our circulation still. We are willing to spend 25,000 dols. in the test in building up a big subscription list when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest is discontinued. Don't delay until late. The contest will continue until the 1st, 1902.

We give a Bonus Prize of 250 dols. to the first of all others to the person who sends the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide prizes daily, but the special 250 dols. prize will be awarded in March 1902. Any bird found in the dictionaries accepted.

Who We Are

The "Woman's World" is a thoroughly reliable concern, we are known to do as we advertise. As to our reliability, to any Advertising Agent or business London or New York.

Name
Street
Town County

N.B.—Be careful and prepay your letter to receive underpaid letters. Address The "Woman's World," Bre London, W. England.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.
Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Orders Solicited.
Richard St.
FACTORY. Napanee.

Don't Get Thin
Get fat; get nice and plump; there is safety in plumpness.
Summer has tried your food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself. But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food, the easiest food in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.
Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man woman and child.
If you have not tried it, send for free sample its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

CANADA

S CO'Y.
ADA.
- - - - President
nd Managing Director

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ve Fund - 450,000

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Martha Marquardt and her
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at the old home with their
Edman Marquardt.

A. Stein, of Sault Ste. Marie,
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Curious Bits of News.

A Chinese writer says that "among the 400,000,000 of Chinese there are fewer murders and robberies in a year than there are in New York State."

Half a century ago a thin stream of Niagara Falls was first led aside to turn a grist-mill. To-day a larger stream, which diminishes seriously the amount of water that passes over the fall, furnishes almost half a million horse-power.

Doctor Voges, the director of the Buenos Ayres National Board of Health, reports that during a recent trip to Paraguay he accidentally discovered that naphthalene is an excellent remedy for mosquito bites. It neutralizes the poison, he says, even when the bite has caused considerable inflammation, and if a fresh bite be rubbed with naphthalene no swelling follows.

One of the great packing-houses of Chicago has prohibited profanity upon its premises. The primary purpose of the order was to protect employees against abuse by swearing foremen or overseers. In commenting on the order the Chicago "Post" says: "It is one of the better signs of the times that in these days the men at the head of affairs are presumed to be, if not Christians, at any rate gentlemen. They find ways enough of making their wishes intelligible and effective without resort to bluster or swagger or the indecencies of blasphemy."

Comparisons between the cost of government in France to-day and during the last year of the empire are being made, to the disadvantage of the republic. In 1869 the total cost amounted to \$385,000,000. In the year ending March 31, 1901, the expenditure amounted to \$690,000,000. Meantime the population has remained almost stationary, and the per capita cost of government for the last fiscal year amounted to \$18. The increase in cost is due largely to the ruinous French policy of refunding debts and annual deficits and to the cost of maintaining unproductive colonies.

In Tonkin, Indo-China, there is a timber-mine in good working order. In a sand formation, at a depth of from fourteen to twenty feet, a deposit of trunks of trees has been found, and from this deposit the people dig timber. It is procured in good condition, and is used for making coffins and troughs and for carving. The trunks are many of them three feet in diameter and forty-five feet long, being apparently the remains of fir-trees which were buried thousands of years ago by an earthquake. There is an extensive forest in this sand formation, and the timber, although it has been buried so long, is not in the form of coal. This somewhat strange fact is accounted for by the peculiarly resinous character of the wood and the sandiness of the soil. Access to the mines is obtained by gangways.

How Romance Had Vanished.

"IS romance dead?" sighed the tall Beef-And-Girl, as she wiped from the marble-topped table the bits of sinkers and combination coffee which a two-hundred - and - fifty - pound traveling salesman had left. "I fear me that such is indeed the case. When first I came to this place and found myself surrounded on every side by the kindling masculine eye, how thrilled I was in every fibre! Every putty-faced ribbon-clerk I regarded as a potential admirer, every nickel I found beneath the butter-plate I received almost as a caress. How bitterly was I deceived! In all too short a time I learned that the languishing glances cast on me, and all the apparent favors of those who came to 'No. 17' every noon, were but deceiving wiles to ensnare me into giving three slices of bread instead of

A Great Success !

OUR MILLINERY OPENING

last week proved a great success. Never in the history of this store was there gathered at one time so many choice millinery goods. Never so many visitors. Every visitor, "and their name was legion" pronounced it the best in their memory. The greatest possible choice—every hat a wearable one—becoming styles for all, and priced modestly for high quality work. Visit the rooms if only to see for yourself. No urging to buy. Just look about all you like.

THE READY-TO-WEAR GOODS

Skirts, Silk Waists, [Jackets, and Fur Goods came in for a good share of admiration and praise. See our Silk Waists at \$5.00 and \$5.50. See our Dress Skirts \$1 3/4, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00. See our new Jackets \$4.00, 5.00, 6.50.

At the BUSY DRESS GOODS SECTION

Note the Perle finish Broadcloths 65c, 75c \$1.00 Good Suiting Stuffs 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c. Extra value in our Coating Serge, 40c. See it. New Patterns in Fancy Waist Goods.

NOVELTIES IN NOTIONS.

Back Combs, Side Combs, Belts, Belt Pins, Hat Pins, Hair Pins, Fancy and Plain Handkerchiefs, Neck Ribbons, Ruffs and Ties. Butterick Patterns in stock.

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

Men's heavy fleece Undeawear 50c, 75c, \$1.
Boys' fleece Underwear 20c to 50c.
Men's extra good Knit Top Shirts 50c, better ones 75c, and extra heavy \$1.
Men's Regatta Dress Shirts, new line just opened at 75c, regular \$1 kind.
Extra value in Men's Cordegan Jackets \$1, 1.25, 1.50.
Men's heavy Socks 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Try us for Men's Goods—it will pay you. New line Men's Ulsters just placed in stock.

Come here often. Something new to see every time you come—you know our trading way. Your money back if you want it and no one urged to buy—look and compare all you like.

and numerous other friends
lives in this vicinity.

number of our farmers' sons
spend the fall and winter in
our camps of New Ontario.
I expect to get better wages
would be able to get here.

Lockwood has purchased a
fine and can now plane and
ber, and saw shingles, lath,
pendent of the height of water
lake.

Gold's new roller mill is giv-
lent satisfaction, but, unfor-
the water is too low to grind
l day.

Our Grand \$25.000 Phological Contest.

g entirely new and interesting.
you are to do. You may get 1,000
contest is to see who can make the
of names (or kinds) of birds from the
st of letters?

OCKQUILIAPRTARIDG
ELVEBRDIMWADOHTL

recognise as a bird anything belong-
leathered tribe, whether it be a Her-
er any other kind. You can use
as many times to make a name as it
the list of letters above; for instance
Plover, Snow Bird, etc. To any
ho can make a list of 25 or more
mes of birds, we will give absolutely
tutiful Prize value 1,000 dols. or less

PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

u have made out your list fill out the
bottom of this advt. and send to us
in a sealed envelope, stamp of
city will do, then if you are awarded
I can if you desire to get the prize by
a subscriber to *The Woman's World*.
award a prize to every person who
name of 25 birds, and our gifts will
be: For the best list, received each
a Watch; for the second best solution
a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the
best solutions each day, a Konrah
mond and Ruby Ring; for the next
on, a Gold Piece; and for all other
utions, Prizes of Good Value. These
be forwarded daily, you will not
it a long time in uncertainty before
the result. There is no payment of
our plan, it makes no difference
re get your solution late or early in
All you need is to mail this Advt.
to the day it reaches us, if your list is
you shall have the Gold Watch
d the beautiful Tea Set, and 5000
itee that we will award you a prize.
Absolutely no opportunity for de-
our part we cannot afford it. We
t 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers,
at reason we don't want you to send
until you know exactly what prize
ained by answering the puzzles. As
r 4 p.m. each day as possible, the
will judge the lists to the best of
y, and will designate the prizes. We
you at once notifying you what prize
warded you, then if you are satisfied
send your subscription to *The
World* and your prize will go
by mail carriage paid. To a person of
as it seems impossible that we should
make such a gigantic offer, but we
money, brains, and reputation, we
etly what we are doing, and if we can
ly gain a million subscribers by this
y, we know that this million of well
scribers can be induced to recom-
Woman's World to all friends,
siding up our circulation still further.
illing to spend 25,000 dols. in this
inding up a big subscription list, and
money is spent we reserve the right
a notification that the contest has
ntinued. Don't delay until it is too
contest will continue on 1st January

A Bonus Prize of 250dols. indepen-
others to the person who sends in
ten up in the best and handsomest
Our Committee will decide and award
y, but the special 250dols. prize will
d in March 1902. Any bird's name
he dictionaries accepted.

Who We Are
Woman's World is a thoroughly
oncern, we are known to do exactly
ertising. As to our reliability we refer
tervising Agent or business man of
r New York.

careful and prepay your letter 5c. as
eave underpaid letters. Address:—
"Woman's World," Brentford,
London, W. England.

such is indeed the case. When first I
came to this place and found myself
surrounded on every side by the kind-
ling masculine eye, how thrilled I was
in every fibre! Every putty-faced rib-
bon clerk I regarded as a potential ad-
mirer, every nickel I found beneath
the butter-plate I received a most as
a caress. How bitterly was I deceived!
In all too short a time I learned that
the languishing glances cast on me,
and all the apparent favors of those
who came to 'No. 17' every noon, were
but deceiving wiles to ensnare me into
giving three slices of bread instead of
two with a ten-cent order, or two por-
tions of syrup instead of one with the
buckwheats!

"Thus, with the knowledge that the
belings whom I served had thoughts no
more ethereal than the sinkers they
devoured, died my poetry within me.
As I ceased to feel any fervor for those
around me, so I began to lose interest
in myself. My voice, which was dulcet
when first I called, 'Draw one—with-
out!' has now been hardened to sordid
harmony with the clattering knives
and falling plates, and with the ut-
most indifference I enunciate, 'Brown
the hash—seventeen,' 'Corn-beef—
New York,' and the other phrases in
my melancholy vocabulary. No more
do I view with tense interest the pic-
turer in hope that his wedge-shaped
die will slip and a fraction more of
cocoanut or cornstarch than the regu-
lation allows be les ow d n a new
customer with a blonde must che. No
more do I tip into his dish an extra
spoonful of apple-tapioca, nor smile
vaguely when he asks me if I know
anyone who'd like to take a little boy
down to Coney some warm evening.
Too often have I been deceived.

"Naught is left for me but pensin-
ism and ennui. Lobsters and cham-
pagne? Bah! Food I see too much of
and too often. Diamonds and silk pet-
ticoats? What good are clothes to me?
I must wear my black and white and
leather belt and number 'seventeen,'
and that is all. Romance? Ah—'tis
dead! And as for life, I say, as does
the egg man when he has boiled 'two
medium.' 'Take it away! Take it
away!'—New York "Evening Sun."

A Fortunate Delay.

In "Life and Sport on the Pacific
Coast" Mr. Horace A. Vachell relates
one of his narrow escapes from a
friend's bullet:
"My cousin and I had been camping
and hunting for several days in a sort
of Paradise valley. One day, during
a long ride on horseback, we had seen
a great many rattlesnakes, and killed a
few—an exceptional experience. That
night my cousin woke up and saw, by
the light of the moon, a big rattler
crawling across my chest. He lay for
a moment fascinated, horror-struck,
watching the sinuous curves of the rep-
tile. Then he quietly reached for his
six-shooter. But he could not see the
rattlesnake's head, and he moved nearer,
noiselessly yet quickly, dreading some
movement on my part that should pre-
cipitate the very thing he dreaded.
And then he saw that it was not a
snake at all—only the black and yellow
stripe of my blanket that gently rose
and fell as I breathed. Had he fired—
well, it might have been bad for me,
for he confessed that his hand shook."

STRETCH OUT.

Many a man is unable to stretch
his arms or legs because of rheumat-
ism. There is no excuse for this
state of affairs. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic
Cure will remove the disease in
short order. In the case of Henry
Hasler, Flint, Ont., two bottles
made him as sound as ever. He
had suffered from muscular rheuma-
tism in his arms and legs for two
months and was perfectly helpless.
This great blood purifier is put up
in bottles containing ten days'
treatment. Price 50 cents at all
drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medi-
cine Co., Kingston, Ont.

1.50.

Men's heavy Socks 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Try us for Men's Goods—it will pay you. New
line Men's Ulsters just placed in stock.

Come here often. Something new to see every
time you come—you know our trading way. Your
money back if you want it and no one urged to buy
—look and compare all you like.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE, NAPANEE.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M.,
M. C. P. S.
Physician and Surgeon
Office: corner Fridge and East Streets; oppo-
site residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
---12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

Ontario fruit won four medals at the
Pan-American.
The Grand Trunk carpenter shop and an
adjoining building at Belleville were burn-
ed on Saturday afternoon. Loss \$2,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on
every
bottle.

More than 600 Chinamen are in custody
in the towns along the St. Lawrence river.
Never before have the officials been so
busy nor the jails so full. Every day the
yellow tide comes streaming eastward
along the Canadian Pacific railroad, and
when they cross the line and enter New
York state they are rounded up, usually in
groups of from fifteen to twenty, and
lodged in the county jails, where they await
trial and deportation. In the St. Lawrence
county jail at Canton there are now 131
Chinamen, besides the usual number of
Caucasian prisoners.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN
the Leonard Block, in the town of Napan-
nee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry
Goods establishment. Apply to
ALFRED KNIGHT.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE
properties situate in the town of Napanee.
Lot one is situated on the west side of Simcoe
street and is suitable for market gardening.
Lot 2 is situate on the north side of Mill street,
and on the premises there is a large new green-
house, with perfect appliances for heating.
Apply to J. H. Pollard, office of this paper to
full particulars and terms.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,
BELLEVILLE.
late clinical assistant at the Central London
Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and the Royal
London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfield Eye
Hospital, London, England, will be in Napanee
at the Paisley House, in the afternoon and
evening of the third Monday in each month for
consultation in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat.

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 57

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chambers, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at lower than the best rates.
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 517 J. M. MADIEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

DENTISTS
C. D. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.
Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be in
Yarler
Napanee office open every day.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

The time is at hand when you will re-
quire ice. I can furnish a few more cus-
tomers. Call early and place your order
for the season.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Telephone 101. Centre street.

Children's Wagons in all
sizes at Pollard's Bookstore.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Dr. Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wild Cherry Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
— OF —
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Suitings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900

Tweed and Deseronto to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.		Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	
Lve Tweed	0	6:33	3:06			Lve Deseronto	0	6:45			
Stop	3	6:38	3:15			Deseronto Junction	4	7:10			
Larkins	7	6:50	3:30			Arr Napanee	9	7:15			
Marbank	13	7:10	3:50			Napanee	9	7:40	12:25	4:30	
Erinsville	17	7:25	4:05			Napanee Mills	15	8:00	12:40	4:40	
Tamworth	20	7:45	4:25	4:15		Newburgh	17	8:10	12:50	5:00	
Wilson	24					Thomson's Mills	18	8:15	1:00	5:15	
Enterprise	24	8:08	2:45	4:35		Camden East	19	8:15	1:00	5:15	
Mudlake Bridge	28					Yarker	23	8:30	1:15	5:25	
Moscow	31	8:13	2:53	4:47		Arr Yarker	24	8:55	1:15	5:35	
Galbraith	33					Galbraith	25				
Yarker	35	8:25	3:05	5:00		Moscow	27	9:07	1:25	5:45	
Lve Yarker	35	9:00	3:05	5:25		Mudlake Bridge	30				
Camden East	38	9:10	3:18	5:40		Enterprise	34	9:21	1:40	5:57	
Thomson's Mills	40					Wilson	38	9:40	2:00	6:20	
Newburgh	41	9:25	3:25	5:50		Erinsville	41	9:55		6:30	
Napanee Mills	44	9:40	3:35	6:00		Marbank	45	10:10		6:45	
Arr Napanee	49	9:55	3:50	6:15		Larkins	51	10:35		7:05	

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

KINGSFORD.

The rain which fell recently was very much welcomed by the farmers. Mr. D. O'Hara treated himself to a set of double harness.

Fairs have been the topic of conversation and many attended the fair held at Shannonville on Saturday.

Mr. McHenry gave the youngsters of the surrounding country a swell time last Friday evening to celebrate the repairing of his house. Report says a good time and a large crowd.

One of our most prominent farmers, in the person of Mr. James Bl. te, has gone westward and purchased a home-stead. His family intend moving there in the spring.

Helpless as a Baby.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brookville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash him, feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever." Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—26.

MCINTYRE'S CORNERS.

Mrs. Edward Gilbert, of Petrolia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Lewis.

Mr. M. Storms has sold his farm to Mr. Fellows.

Miss P. J. Miller has been visiting friends at Picton for a week.

Mr. A. Buck, of Nebraska, is visiting his brother, Mr. Axel Buck.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell returned last week after a long visit with friends in Uncle Sam's domains.

Mrs. T. N. Shane is spending a week at Camden East.

Mrs. W. T. Boice is visiting at Mr. George D. Bell's, Deseronto.

Threshing is about over in this locality, and the season's harvest is away below the average. Apples are also a poor crop.

Mr. A. Buck has re-shingled his barn.

Corn husking bees are rare around here. The wet weather in the early summer hindered the farmers from planting.

Her Heart Like a Polluted Spring.—Mrs. James Srigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose." Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—27

FELLOWS.

Farmers are busily engaged threshing. Grain prospects are not very bright.

Louis Martin and wife, Kingston, were guests at T. N. Denyes', Glen farm, on Tuesday night of last week.

J. M. Parrot and wife, of Napanee, spent a few days last week with their son, Marshall.

John Fellows has purchased the old Burleigh farm and intends moving there this winter. We are sorry to lose the family from this neighborhood.

James Martin, head of the James Martin & Co. nursery firm, is in the Eastern provinces this week. H. O. Denyes, late of Mexico, now junior member of the above named firm, goes



A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.

Eureka Harness Oil

not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Sold everywhere in Canada—all sizes. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

Give Your Horse a Chance!

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP

FAVORED WITH FINE WEATHER AND A LARGE ATTENDANCE

The Exhibits of Horses and Were Particularly Fine — Races were Close and Exciting — A Large Display of Fruit and Vegetables.

The township show held at Camden on Saturday last was certainly favoring the best of weather, and a large crowd of advantage of the same and attend show. People began to arrive in the about 10 o'clock and by 2 p.m. the grounds were a mass of moving life. The Citizens' Band, of Yarker, furnished excellent music during the afternoon added much to the enjoyment of the amusement. Inside the tent, used for exhibition purposes, a fine collection of vegetables, grain, domestic articles were shown. In the thoroughbred class C. D. Wagar, of Enterprise, carried two firsts, a second and a diploma large number of horses in halt shown and some very fine animals for honors. In the horses in harness E. A. Douglas, of Napanee, secured his stallion and second on his John Freeman, of Yarker, secured on a very pretty little harness beast Wagar carried off the honors with pair of matched black horses. poultry line W. A. Potter secured all the firsts, and was also very successful with his pigs—small breed. C. W. was on hand with his sheep and, carried off a large number of firsts is too limited to give a detailed account of the exhibits. The show was credit to the township and the charge, especially the president, N. Whalen, deserve praise for the manner in which the sports of the day were out. Following is a list of prize

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES IN HALTER.

Stallion, general purpose — V Bros.
General purpose brood mare — Robt Martin, Moore Bros, Robt M Draught brood mare and colt Henderson, Moore Bros, Wm M P Brood mare and colt, roadster Price, R W Finnegan, C H Loch 3-year-old mare or gelding, gene pose — Wagar & Card, F P Johnston 3-year-old draught mare or gelding W Neville, S Gilmore.
3-year-old mare or gelding, re John McGregor, R W Finnegan.
2-year-old mare or gelding, gene pose — J J Barrett, F P Johnston.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	3 05	3 15
Stoco	7	6 50	3 30	3 40
Larkins	13	7 10	3 50	4 00
Marbank	17	7 25	4 05	4 15
Kingville	20	7 45	4 25	4 35
Tamworth	24	8 00	4 45	4 55
Wilson	26	8 15	4 55	5 05
Enterprise	31	8 35	5 05	5 15
Mudlake Bridge	33	8 50	5 20	5 30
Moscow	35	9 00	5 30	5 40
Garbraith	35	9 10	5 40	5 50
Yarker	35	9 20	5 50	6 00
Lve Yarker	35	9 30	6 00	6 10
Camden East	39	9 40	6 10	6 20
Thompson's Mills	41	9 50	6 20	6 30
Newburgh	41	9 55	6 25	6 35
Napanee Mills	49	10 10	6 40	6 50
Napanee	49	10 15	6 45	6 55
Napanee West End	49	10 20	6 50	7 00
Deseronto Junction	51	10 25	6 55	7 05
Deseronto	58	10 35	7 05	7 15

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Kingston	0	4 00	4 00	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	4 10	4 10	4 10
Glenvale	10	4 35	4 35	4 35
Murvale	14	4 45	4 45	4 45
Arr Harrowsmith	23	5 00	5 00	5 00
Lv Harrowsmith	23	5 10	5 10	5 10
Yarker	26	5 15	5 15	5 15
Lve Yarker	26	5 25	5 25	5 25
Camden East	30	5 40	5 40	5 40
Thompson's Mills	32	5 50	5 50	5 50
Newburgh	32	5 55	5 55	5 55
Napanee Mills	41	6 10	6 10	6 10
Napanee	49	6 25	6 25	6 25
Deseronto Junction	51	6 35	6 35	6 35
Deseronto	58	6 50	6 50	6 50

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager
J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 45	6 45
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	7 10	7 10
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	7 15	7 15
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	7 40	7 40
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	8 00	8 00
Newburgh	17	8 10	8 10	8 10
Thompson's Mills	18	8 15	8 15	8 15
Camden East	23	8 30	8 30	8 30
Arr Yarker	23	8 45	8 45	8 45
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	8 55	8 55
Garbraith	25	9 07	9 07	9 07
Moscow	27	9 15	9 15	9 15
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 25	9 25	9 25
Enterprise	32	9 35	9 35	9 35
Wilson	34	9 40	9 40	9 40
Napanee	38	9 50	9 50	9 50
Kingville	41	9 55	9 55	9 55
Marbank	43	10 10	10 10	10 10
Larkins	51	10 35	10 35	10 35
Stoco	55	10 50	10 50	10 50
Arr Tweed	58	11 05	11 05	11 05

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 45	6 45
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	7 10	7 10
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	7 15	7 15
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	7 40	7 40
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	8 00	8 00
Newburgh	17	8 10	8 10	8 10
Thompson's Mills	18	8 15	8 15	8 15
Camden East	23	8 30	8 30	8 30
Lve Yarker	23	8 45	8 45	8 45
Yarker	23	8 55	8 55	8 55
Garbraith	25	9 07	9 07	9 07
Moscow	27	9 15	9 15	9 15
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 25	9 25	9 25
Enterprise	32	9 35	9 35	9 35
Wilson	34	9 40	9 40	9 40
Napanee	38	9 50	9 50	9 50
Kingville	41	9 55	9 55	9 55
Marbank	43	10 10	10 10	10 10
Larkins	51	10 35	10 35	10 35
Stoco	55	10 50	10 50	10 50
Arr Tweed	58	11 05	11 05	11 05

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Slater, of Cressy, returned home last week from the Pan-American.

Mr. Lewis Garrison, Cherry Valley, has also returned from the Pan-American.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vincent Kober, of the Napanee Marble Works, at the Prince Edward County fair, last week.

Mr. James D'Arcy and daughter Maggie, of Deseronto, attended the fair and visited Miss Clara D'Arcy, who is teaching in the Picton Separate school.

Teachers' Convention, latter part of last week, filled the town with young men and women.

Ed. Herrington has returned home with his own and John H. Allen's horses, after a very successful season at the circuit races.

Frank Moore, Napanee, enjoyed the good show this county placed on the boards last week.

A cat mothering six young red squirrels was a rather unusual attraction at the fair. The happy family was said to belong to Master Earl Thorn, son of Mr. J. P. Thorn, of the Royal Hotel.

The family of Mr. W. V. Pettit, Post-Master, Picton, now reside in the new post-office building.

Miss Carrie Sills, of Richmond, was in town one day last week.

Mr. Allen Connor, Cressy, was recently married to Miss Belle Kendall, of Grindstone Island, a number of the well-known Kendall family which has contributed so many commanders to

TAKE NEED OF THIS.

People whose daily habits are gradually active soon wear out. Nervous exhaustion, general debility, loss of sleep, etc., invariably follow. An invigorating tonic such as "Climax" Iron Tonic Pills will restore wasting vitality and tone up the system. Each box contains ten days' treatment. Price 25 cents, at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Address: Dr. Hall McMeine Co., Kingston, Ont.

the "White Squadron" — Folger's Thousand Island fleet. Congratulations to the happy couple.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema — These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. Jas. Gaston, Wilkesbarre, says: "For nine years I was disfigured with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it." 35 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace. — 81

TAMWORTH.

Threshing is now about done in this section and general report gives less grain than last year. The wet weather caused rust, also the hail storm caused a great deal of the pea crop to be threshed out just at time of cutting, so that in peas only about half a crop will be the yield of 1901.

The Church of St. Andrew is now finished; it looks fine with a brand new coat of paint inside. The church was opened Sept. 29th, with morning service.

A tea and concert was held in the town hall on Monday evening. A good entertainment was given and in all respects it was a success.

The rectory is nearing completion. The roof is being laid this week of the best galvanized iron. It is a fine looking building throughout.

Mrs. James Shields has the old rectory in position and has renovated it throughout and added to it in many ways, making it a comfortable home for herself.

Mr. Aylsworth has now got well established in his new postoffice in the Coxall block, and now has the finest office outside the county town.

Miss Dermandy has moved into the old stand, where the postoffice was, on Station street.

We are glad to report that Dr. Wilson is now on a fair way to recovery and will be around in a week or so if nothing happens to the contrary.

Mr. W. A. Fuller and wife have gone to Montreal on a visit to friends.

Mr. John Wheeler is some better this week.

Mrs. John Fuller is improving nicely.

Mr. Wm. Parks is well on with his new house.

were guests at L. N. Denyes, Denyes farm, on Tuesday night of last week. J. M. Parrott and wife, of Napanee, spent a few days last week with their son, Marshall.

John Fellows has purchased the old Burleigh farm and intends moving there this winter. We are sorry to lose the family from this neighborhood.

James Martin, head of the James Martin & Co nursery firm, is in the Eastern provinces this week. H. O. Denyes, late of Mexico, now junior member of the above named firm, goes east next week. Mr. Murray, Picton, the hustling fruit agent, is with the company this fall, and a very heavy sale is anticipated.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Parrott and Misses Parrott and Wilson were the guests of Mrs. Thomas N. Denyes. Cards and other games were indulged in, and altogether a very enjoyable time was spent.

TYENDINGAGA.

(Too late for last week's issue.)

Frost has made its appearance and makes us think of winter.

Threshing is about done around here now. The crops in general are much smaller than last year.

Miss Teresa Egan has returned from a week's visit at the Pan-American.

Many are waiting for the cordwood shanty to open again, which is to take place some time this week.

Miss Agnes McGinnis spent Sunday the guest of her mother. She intends starting for Chicago on Friday.

Miss Lizzie Egan, after spending the summer the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Buckley, returned to Rochester on Thursday.

Miss Nora Nolan, of Bay City, is renewing acquaintances here.

The recent heavy winds have done considerable damage to the apple crop in this district.

Mr. John Ryan has been called to resume his work as cook in the cordwood camp. We hope he may meet with as much success this year as last.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Charles' church, Read, on the 16th ult., when Miss Mary A. Ford and Mr. Edward Power were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The happy couple left on Wednesday for Sault Ste. Marie, where they will reside in future.

The marriage of Mr. Philip Bennett and Miss Rose McDermott was announced in the R. C. church at Read on Sunday.

James Mackey sold one of his horses to John Buckley.

Torpid Liver

Is sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is, What headache, dizziness, constipation, What fits of despondency, What fears of imaginary evils, conduce with the distress after eating, the sourness of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, and so forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer. Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all its attendant aches and pains, as others have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and give permanent vigor and tone to the whole system.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Stallion, general purpose — Va Bros.

General purpose brood mare and Robt Martin, Moore Bros, Robt Mc Drought brood mare and colt — Henderson, Moore Bros, Wm M Pat Brood mare and colt, roadster Price, R W Finnegan, C H Lochbe 3-year-old mare or gelding, general pose — Wagar & Card, F P Johnston 3-year-old draught mare or geld W Neville, S Gilmour.

3-year-old mare or gelding, roa John McGregor, R W Finnegan.

2-year old mare or gelding, general pose — J J Barrott, F P Johnston.

2-year-old draught mare or geldin R Miller, A V Price.

2-year-old mare or gelding, road W Finnegan, Robt Grange.

Yearling colt, general purpose — Clancy, Moore Bros.

Yearling colt, draught — Robt Wagar & Card.

Yearling colt, roadster — Robt McC A V Price.

Judges — Wm G Hawley, Amos Ro

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Stallion, any age, roadster — E A las, J J Barrott.

Span heavy draught horses — Thos P E R Miller.

Span horses, general purpose — McGuiness, Geo Clancy, C W Nevil

Span matched carriage horses Wagar, Chas Garrison, E W Lochb

Carriage mare or gelding in ha John Freeman, E A Douglas, J Pat

Judges — Robt Miller, C W Hamb Wilson.

HORNED CATTLE.

Thoroughbred (beefing breeds) with gree.

Bull, 2-years-old and over, age cc ed — C D Wagar, M Lochhead.

Yearling bull — Moore Bros, Rob Guinness.

Cow, giving milk — M Lochhea Wagar.

2-year-old heifer — R Nugent, M head.

Yearling heifer — C D Wagar, M head.

Bull calf, 1901 — M Lochhead, R negan.

Heifer calf, 1901 — S Gilmour, A V

Thoroughbred bull with pedigree Wagar.

Thoroughbred (milking breeds) with gree.

Bull, 2 years and over, age consid R Nugent.

Cow, giving milk — A D Perry. 2-year-old heifer — A D Perry.

Yearling heifer — A D Perry, C W Bull calf, 1901 — C W Neville, S G Heifer calf, 1901 — A Walker, A D

Grades. Cow, giving milk — M Lochhea Lochhead.

2-year-old heifer — J S Lochhead Neville.

Yearling heifer — R W Finnegan Lochhead.

Heifer calf, 1901 — George Clancy McGuiness.

Judges — Jas L Miller, M C Shore

POULTRY.

Pair turkeys — W A Potter, I Miller.

Pair geese — W A Potter, R Mc

Pair Ducks — W A Potter, P E F

Pair large fowls — A D Perry, Miller.

Pair leghorns — A D Perry, P E F

Pair Plymouth rocks — W A Pot McGuiness.

Judges — Jas L Miller, M C Shore

PIGS.

Large breed.

Boar — Alex Walker, W J McGill

Breeding sow — W J McGill, Miller.

Boar pig, 1901 — R W Finnegan Walker.

Sow pig, 1901 — P E R Miller, A

Small breed.

Boar — W A Potter, Geo Clancy.

Breeding sow — W A Potter.

Boar pig, 1901 — Geo Clancy, W

Sow pig, 1901 — W A Potter, P E

Judges — L H Stover, Wm M Pa



DEN TOWNSHIP SHOW

RED WITH FINE WEATHER
A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Exhibits of Horses and Cattle
Particularly Fine — Horse
ces were Close and Exciting
—A Large Display of Fruits
and Vegetables.

township show held at Centerville
riday last was certainly favored with
of weather, and a large crowd took
age of the same and attended the
People began to arrive in the village
0 o'clock and by 2 p.m. the show
s were a mass of moving humanity.
izens' Band, of Yarker, furnished
at music during the afternoon and
much to the enjoyment of the day's
ent. Inside the tent, used for ex-
purposes, a fine collection of fruits,
les, grain, domestic articles, etc.,
own. In the thoroughbred cattle
D. Wagar, of Enterprise, captured
sts, a second and a diploma. A
number of horses in halter were
and some very fine animals were out
ors. In the horses in harness class
Jouglas, of Napanee, secured first on
llion and second on his roadster.
reman, of Yarker, secured a first
ry pretty little harness beast. C. D.
carried off the honors with a nice
f matched black horses. In the
line W. A. Potter secured nearly
firsts, and was also very successful
s pigs—small breed. C. W. Neville
hand with his sheep and, as usual,
off a large number of firsts. Space
imited to give a detailed account of
hibits. The show was certainly a
to the township and the officers in
especially the president, Mr. Chas.
n, deserve praise for the manner in
the sports of the day were carried
Following is a list of prize winners:

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES IN HALTER.

ion, general purpose — Vanluven
eral purpose brood mare and colt—
lartin, Moore Bros, Robt McGill.
ight brood mare and colt—James
son, Moore Bros, Wm M Paul.
R W and colt, roadster—A V
R W Finnegan, C H Lochbead.
r-old-mare or gelding, general pur-
Wagar & Card, F P Johnston.
r-old draught mare or gelding—C
ille, S Gilmore.
r-old mare or gelding, roadster—
McGregor, R W Finnegan.
r-old mare or gelding, general pur-
I I Barfoot, F P Johnston.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN'S

Prescription for Chronic Catarrh--

In Use Over Forty Years.

The Home of Peruna



40 years ago Dr. Hartman graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa. Subsequently he practiced in Lancaster City until twenty years ago. He then lectured on the subject of medicine and chronic diseases in all the principal cities in the United States.

During all this time the doctor has been a specialist in the treatment of chronic catarrh. He has probably treated more cases of catarrh than any other physician in the world. Several thousand people (suffering from this stubborn disease) are constantly under his treatment which he carries on by correspondence.

The remedy upon which the doctor relies for the cure of this vast multitude of people is Peruna. Peruna is without doubt the only reliable internal specific for catarrh yet devised by the medical profession. It cures catarrh wherever located—catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, of the stomach, lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, or catarrh of the pelvic organs. Catarrh of these various organs includes a host of diseases known by different names.

Peruna is not a patent medicine, but the regular prescription of a regular physician in the regular practice of medicine. The remedy Peruna is manufactured only by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., where it is supplied to druggists all over the United States and Canada.

Anyone suffering from catarrh, severe or mild, acute or chronic, in any organ or part of the human body, should begin the use of Peruna at once. If at any time during the treatment the patient

"Pe-ru-na Saves Many Times its Cost in Doctor Bills."

Mr. Geo. A. Gauvin, No. 18 Spring Garden, Halifax, N. S., is Vice-President of the Halifax Camera Club, Lieutenant of Ramblers' Cycle Club, Halifax, writes:

"I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to speak in high praise of Peruna, especially valuable in cases of catarrh so frequent during the winter season in this country. I have used it myself with fine results, also in my family and found that it has saved me many times its cost in doctor bills.

"Peruna is not only a cure for cold, but a splendid preventive. I know of no medicine, patent or otherwise, which is so powerful to remove disease from the system.—GEO. A. GAUVIN.

"Have Enjoyed Perfect Health Since Using Pe-ru-na."

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 431 Maria St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently.

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."—F. E. KENAH.

Recommends Pe-ru-na for Colds.

Mr. E. H. Cunningham, Mgr. Cable Co., Halifax, N. S., writes:

"During the past winter I contracted a severe cold which I found difficult to throw off. After using several remedies without success, I purchased a bottle of Peruna, and was so pleased with the result, that I now wish to recommend it to all persons suffering as I did."

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

"Feel Better and Stronger Than for Years."

Miss M. Jean Sargent, Frankford, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold coming home from an evening party, being too thinly dressed. It developed into catarrh of the throat, and I soon found that it was more serious than I had anticipated.

"Having read of Peruna and its claim of quick cure, I determined to try it, and sent for a bottle. I am very much pleased to state that the results were far better than I had anticipated or expected. The third day after using it my cough had nearly disappeared, and my appetite had returned, within another week I felt better and stronger than I had done for years.

"I therefore gladly indorse it."

M. JEAN SARGENT.

Everybody should have a copy of one of Dr. Hartman's free books on chronic catarrh. The doctor has lately written a book on pelvic catarrh, to which women are especially liable. Sent free to women only. "The Ills of Life" which can be secured at most up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all. gives a short description of all

HORSES IN HARNESS.
 on, general purpose—Vanluven
 al purpose brood mare and colt—
 rtin, Moore Bros, Robt McGill.
 ht brood mare and colt—James
 on, Moore Bros, Wm M Paul.
 mare and colt, roadster—A V
 W Finnegan, C H Lochhead.
 old-mare or gelding, general pur-
 agar & Card, F P Johnston.
 old draught mare or gelding—C
 le, S Gilmour.
 old mare or gelding, roadster—
 :Gregor, R W Finnegan.
 old mare or gelding, general pur-
 J Barrott, F P Johnston.
 old draught mare or gelding—P E
 : A V Price.
 old mare or gelding, roadster—R
 egan, Robt Grange.
 ng colt, general purpose—George
 Moore Bros.
 ng colt, draught—Robt Martin,
 & Card.
 ng colt, roadster—Robt McGuiness,
 ce.
 s—Wm G Hawley, Amos Robinson.

HORSES IN HARNESS.
 on, any age, roadster—E A Doug-
 Barrott.
 heavy draught horses—Thos Wells,
 Miller.
 horses, general purpose—Robert
 ees, Geo Clancy, C W Neville.
 matched carriage horses—C D
 Chas Garrison, E W Lochhead.
 ge mare or gelding in harness—
 eeman, E A Douglas, J Patterson.
 s—Robt Miller, C W Hambly, Wm

HORNED CATTLE.
 hbred (beefing breeds) with pedi-
 gree.
 2-years-old and over, age consider-
 Wagar, M Lochhead.
 ng bull—Moore Bros, Robert Mc-
 giving milk—M Lochhead, C D
 old heifer—R Nugent, M Loch-
 ng heifer—C D Wagar, M Loch-
 alf, 1901—M Lochhead, R W Fin-
 calf, 1901—S Gilmour, A Walker.
 ng hbred bull with pedigree—C D

hbred (milking breeds) with pedi-
 gree.
 2 years and over, age considered—
 at.
 giving milk—A D Perry.
 old heifer—A D Perry.
 ng heifer A D Perry, C W Neville.
 alf, 1901—C W Neville, S Gilmour.
 calf, 1901—A Walker, A D Perry.

Grades.
 giving milk—M Lochhead, J S
 id.
 old heifer—J S Lochhead, C W
 ing heifer—R W Finnegan, M
 id.
 r calf, 1901—George Clancy, Robt
 ees.
 s—Jas L Miller, M C Shorey.

POULTRY.
 turkeys—W A Potter, P E R
 geese—W A Potter, R McGuiness.
 Ducks—W A Potter, P E R Miller.
 large fowls—A D Perry, P E R
 leghorns—A D Perry, P E R Miller.
 plymouth rocks—W A Potter, Robt
 ees.
 s—Jas L Miller, M C Shorey.

PIGS.
 Large breed.
 —Alex Walker, W J McGill.
 ling sow—W J McGill, P E R
 pig, 1901—R W Finnegan, Alex
 pig, 1901—P E R Miller, A Walker.
 Small breed.
 —W A Potter, Geo Clancy.
 ding sow—W A Potter.
 pig, 1901—Geo Clancy, W A Potter.
 pig, 1901—W A Potter, P E R Miller.
 es—L H Stover, Wm M Paul.

of these various organs includes a host of diseases known by different names. Peruna is not a patent medicine, but the regular prescription of a regular physician in the regular practice of medicine. The remedy Peruna is manufactured only by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., where it is supplied to druggists all over the United States and Canada.

Anyone suffering from catarrh, severe or mild, acute or chronic, in any organ or part of the human body, should begin the use of Peruna at once. If at any time during the treatment the patient wishes to ask any question of Dr. Hartman concerning any detail of the disease or treatment he should write the doctor who will promptly answer, free of charge.

Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes Cured.
 Mr. W. B. Walby, Hotel Windsor, Ottawa, Ont., writes:
 "I have been taking Peruna for catarrh of the bronchial tubes for three weeks, and was truly surprised to find that it affected a complete cure."
W. B. WALBY.

SHEEP.
 Long wool breeds.
 Ram, 1 shear and over—C W Neville, Ed Hawkins.
 Ram lamb—C W Neville, Alex Walker.
 Ewe—K P R Neville, C W Neville.
 Ewe lamb—K P R Neville, C W Neville.
 Down breeds.
 Ram, 1 shear and over—C W Neville, S Gilmour.
 Ram lamb—C W Neville, R W Finnegan.
 Ewe—K P R Neville, C W Neville.
 Ewe lamb—C W Neville, S Gilmour.
 Judges—L H Stover, Wm M Paul.

FRUIT.
 Six bunches of grapes—Alex Walker.
 Twelve table apples—A Gilmour, P E R Miller, Jas Reid.
 Twelve winter apples—Jas Reid, P E R Miller, C H Lochhead.
 Twelve pears—W A Potter, P E R Miller, John Cassidy.
 Twelve tomatoes—J S Lochhead, Henry Harten, John Cassidy.
 Ten lbs. cheese, dairy—C D Shannon, A D Perry, Jas Henderson, Chas Whalen.
 Ten lbs. butter—George Clancy, Henry Harten, P E R Miller, R Nugent.
 Judges—F H Stinson, John A Wagar.

VEGETABLES.
 Half bushel potatoes—R Nugent, J B Aylsworth, Wagar & Card.
 Half bushel Swedish turnips—Robt McGuiness, Jas Reid, R Nugent.
 Half bushel carrots—Wm M Paul, A Gilmour, R Nugent.
 Half dozen Mangold Wurtzels—Sam Long, Jas Reid, R Nugent.
 Half bushel table beets—Alex Walker, A Gilmour, Wagar & Card.
 Peck onions—Geo Clancy, Wagar & Card, Robt McGuiness.
 Head cabbage—Sam Long, J D Wagar.
 Bunch celery—Alex Walker, Sam Long.
 Head cauliflower—Alex Walker.
 Pumpkin—Geo Clancy, J B Aylsworth.
 Judges—F H Stinson, John A Wagar.

GRAIN OF 1901.
 Half bushel fall wheat—J B Aylsworth, W A Potter, Thos G Hinch.
 Half bushel spring wheat—W A Potter, Geo Clancy, S Gilmour.
 Half bushel rye—J B Aylsworth, A Gilmour, W A Potter.
 Half bushel Indian corn in ear—J B Aylsworth, Alex Walker, A V Price.
 Half bushel peas—P E R Miller, J B Aylsworth, A Gilmour.
 Half bushel barley—Alex Walker, Moore Bros, Jas Reid.
 Half bushel oats—C W Neville, Jas Reid, P E R Miller.
 Half bushel buckwheat—Moore Bros, R Nugent.
 Half bushel timothy seed—J Patterson, C W Neville, P E R Miller.
 Peck of beans—Robt McGuiness, Alex Walker, John Cassidy.
 Judges—F H Stinson, John A Wagar.
DOMESTIC.
 Five lbs. honey—Geo Clancy.

came almost a week without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently. "I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since. "I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."—F. E. KENAH.

"Per-na Keeps me in Fine Health."
 Miss Ella Pittaway, No. 35 Primrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont., writes:
 "I cannot speak too highly of Peruna as a medicine of special value during the inclement weather. I was subject to catarrh of the head and throat until I tried Peruna, and I now find that a few doses taken in time invariably cures me, and also that it acts as a special preventative of throat difficulties. "It keeps me in fine health, and I value its qualities very much."
MISS ELLA PITTAWAY.

cough had nearly disappeared, and my appetite had returned, within another week I felt better and stronger than I had done for years. "I therefore gladly indorse it."
M. JEAN SARGENT.
 Everybody should have a copy of one of Dr. Hartman's free books on chronic catarrh. The doctor has lately written a book on pelvic catarrh, to which women are especially liable. Sent free to women only. "The Ills of Life" which can be secured at most up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.
 Peruna can be purchased for \$1.00 per bottle at all first class drug stores.
 Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Five lbs. maple sugar in cake—A Gilmour, P E R Miller.
 Loaf home-made bread—Moore Bros, Ed Hawkins.
 Knit bed spread—Henry Harten, Alex Walker.
 Coverlet—A Gilmour, John Cassidy.
 Quilt—Robt McGuiness, Robt Martin.
 Pair woolen socks—Robert Martin, John Cassidy.
 Pair woolen stockings—John Cassidy, Alex Walker.
 Pair woolen mittens—John Cassidy, A Gilmour.
 Sample etching work—Alex Walker, A Gilmour.
 Table drapery—Henry Harten, P E R Miller.
 Sample crayon work—Robt Martin.
 Collection of doilies—P E R Miller.
 Pair pillow shams—P E R Miller, Henry Harten.
 Collection of fancy work—P E R Miller.
 Collection of paintings—Thos G Hinch, P E R Miller.
 Judges—Mrs Jas B Miller, Mrs Wm G Hawley, Miss Maud Sproutie.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.
 Plow—A A Connolly, Jas Warner.
 Drill or broadcast sower—M. Shannon & Son, Sam Long.
 Field cultivator—C H Lochhead, Sam Long.
 Corn cultivator—Geo Clancy, E W Lochhead.

Lumber wagon—C D Wagar, Geo Clancy.
 Market wagon—Thomas G Hinch, E W Lochhead.
 Buggy with top—John Freeman, John Hinch.
 Carriage harness—George Clancy, J B Aylsworth.
 Lumber harness—C Whalen, J Clancy.
 Single harness—G Clancy, Chas Whalen.
 Self-binder—A N Lapum, Geo Clancy.
 Mower—Henry Harten, J D Wagar.
 Horse rake—E W Lochhead, Geo Clancy.
 Pump—F S Wartman.
 Pair of coarse boots, made by exhibitor—John O'Brien.
 Suit of clothes, made by exhibitor—Floyd & Son.
 Judges—Jas B Miller, I F Aylsworth, Jas McGregor.

Special Prizes.
 Track Co. best trotting horse—Ed. Kaylor, A Lloyd, Joe Marsh.
 Jas. Evan's prize, best green trotting horse—S P Fitzmartin, J Freeman, L H Stover.
 Patrick Evan's prize, best green saddle horse—R W Finnegan, Ed Hawkins.
 Saddle horse—Price, Ed Hawkins.
 Chas. Whalen, President, best saddle horse with lady rider—Miss McGuinness, Miss Price.
 C D Wagar's prize on bull calves—Jas. Reid, M Shannon.



The King of Ranges
 "Buck's Happy Thought"

Think before you Buy

When buying a range think before you buy and then you will buy a **Happy Thought**. In buying a **Happy Thought** you have the untinted recommendation of 150,000 previous happy purchasers. Range building is a specialty with us—it's not a side issue—we leave no room for improvement in our construction of the **Happy Thought**.

They are manufactured by

THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, 33 Brantford

Write for an Illustrated Pamphlet.

SOLD BY

T. H. WALLER.



HOUSEHOLD.

NEW WAYS TO COOK APPLES.

Perhaps because it is one of the commonest fruits, the apple is not commended nearly as much as it ought to be as a steady article of food. A person who eats many apples in their natural state, will rarely, if ever, be troubled with dyspepsia. One apple a day will go a long way towards keeping a person healthy. The old theory that apples should not be eaten at night seems to be exploded, and nowadays we hear of a beauty doctor recommending her patients to eat an apple shortly before bed-time. The apple is worth most as a health-giver in its natural state, but even as a cooked article of food it is to be very highly recommended. Apple sauce eaten with pork, will aid the digestion of the meat, and many people who cannot eat pork alone, can partake of it with safety, if it is accompanied by plenty of well cooked apple sauce, not too sweet.

There are many ways of cooking apples to make delicious and palatable desserts. It must be borne in mind, however, that all apples are not suitable for cooking, and that a moderately tart apple is always to be preferred to a sweet one. Indeed, the sweet apple will rarely "fall away" in cooking, as do the Greengings, the Baldwins, and the Fall Pippins.

Baked Apples with Nuts.—Black walnuts or hickory nuts are best. For eight large apples, a cupful of nutmeats will be needed. Allow two teaspoonsful of granulated sugar to each apple. Chop the nut meats fine and add them to the sugar. Core the apples, and fill the centres with the sugar and nuts. They should be baked in a dripping pan and placed not too close together. Put three drops of vanilla into each apple. Pour a cupful of boiling water in the pan, and bake in a quick oven until the apples begin to fall. Let them cool just a little, and then take the apples up carefully, and place them in a deep glass dish. Pour the juice which has run out into the pan over the apples. Whip the white of two eggs to a stiff froth, beat in thoroughly the three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Garnish the apples with his when they are quite cold, and if liked, add a handful of preserved cherries.

Apple and Rice Pudding.—Cook a large cupful of rice in boiling salted water fifteen minutes. Drain, add two cupfuls of milk, and cook very slowly till the milk is all absorbed, being careful that the rice does not scorch. Add three eggs, a pinch of salt, and a piece of butter the size of an egg with four tablespoonsful of sugar. Mix well, but carefully, so as not to break the rice grains. Well butter the bottom of a pudding dish, and cover it with a layer of the rice. On this put a layer of tart apples, peeled, cored, and sliced, sprinkle a little sugar and a dust of nutmeg over the apples. Fill the dish with alternate layers of rice and apples, having rice on top. Cover closely and bake twenty minutes, after which remove the cover and let the pudding brown. Serve hot or cold with hard sauce or sweet thick cream.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Cover a cupful of flake tapioca with cold water. Place in a moderately cool oven till the tapioca is soft and jelly-like. Peel and core half a dozen tart juicy apples. Cut them in quarters, and put them in a deep, well-

closely. Put the snowballs into boiling water enough to cover them and boil gently till the apples are cooked. Serve with a lemon or hard sauce.

Apple Roses.—Prepare some apples as for apple snowballs. Make some good short paste and cut out some small rounds. Put an apple on each. Roll the paste out thin and cut in strips about an inch wide. Tuck one end of the strip under the apple and wind the paste round and round the apple until it is nearly covered. It will help to make the roses a nice shape if the strips of paste are brushed with white of egg before they are wound round the apples. Make leaves from the paste, and lay three or four of each on the circle at the bottom of the apples. Bake in a moderate oven till done. It should take from twenty minutes to half an hour. If the apples are nice red ones, the rose effect will be deepened by leaving the skins on.

Apple Charlotte.—Butter a deep pudding dish and cover the bottom with thin slices of bread and butter. On this spread a layer of apples, peeled, cored and sliced. Sprinkle with a little sugar and nutmeg. Continue with the bread and apples in layers, making the top layer of bread. Pour over the top a custard made of two eggs and a pint of milk, a pinch of salt, and sugar to taste. Cover closely and bake till done. Remove the cover and let the top brown. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Omelette.—Peel, core and slice three or four large tart apples. Place them in a clean frying pan with a good sized piece of butter. When they have browned on the underside turn them over. Have ready three eggs well beaten with a cup of milk and a teaspoonful of cornstarch rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Fry till the omelette has set, and turn out on a hot dish. Serve at once with powdered sugar, and slices of cut lemon.

Apple Roll.—Chop very finely half a pound of suet. Add to it one pound of flour, a little salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well and add enough cold water to make a smooth pliable paste. Divide it in half, and roll out each portion to a thin sheet. Have ten or a dozen apples peeled, cored, chopped fine and sweetened to taste. Spread the apples thickly on the paste. Then take and roll the paste over and over. Wet the end so that it will stick. Enclose each roll in a piece of muslin or cheesecloth which should be liberally sprinkled with flour before the roll is put in. Tie the cloths closely at each end and plunge the roll into boiling water. Boil at least two hours, taking care that the water covers the rolls all the time. Serve hot with lemon sauce.

HIS WIFE A MORNING GLORY.

A fine compliment was paid to a woman by her husband when he said, in speaking of her: "We always think of her as a morning glory, because she looks so bright and cheery and pretty at the breakfast table." How many breakfast tables are presided over by women who make no effort to be dainty, and there are a great number who are at once untidy and even uncleanly to look at. The claim that household duties keep women from looking well in the morning is easily disproved, for in many a household where the lady gives a helping hand in the kitchen, a big apron will thoroughly protect her dress, and then, too, cooking, unless one makes it so, is never dirty work. That woman commits an error who looks uncared for and badly dressed in the morning. The other woman, who wears any old thing to the breakfast table, is also making a mis-

WHY JAMES WENT BACK.

I

As James Murchison looked back over what he was pleased to call his career, it seemed to him that all that had ever happened to him had been the result of some extraneous and irresistible force.

Sometimes he felt as if he had been compressed into a mould by circumstance; sometimes buffeted from pillar to post by cruel accidents.

Captain Robert Arnim was almost the last person likely to be in his mind. There had been nothing in all these years to cause Murchison to remember him, and he was never more surprised in his life than he had been when, looking up from his book-keeping, he had seen Arnim before his death.

"I say Jim," Arnim said hurriedly, "I want to speak with you. Can you give me a few moments?"

"Certainly!" answered Murchison, slipping down from his stool. "Here—take a seat."

"Your wife's well?" said Arnim as he sat down.

"Oh, yes—very," replied Murchison in perplexity. "Hester is in the country now—a little place where I run down and join her on Saturday. And your wife?" he went on tentatively.

"That's just it," said Arnim, bending forward, and putting his hand on the arm of the chair on which Murchison was sitting. "She isn't well, and I've got to send her to a place where she'll get better while I am away."

"You're going away?" said Murchison.

"I'm going to India. I am to join my company at Aldershot, and I've got to start at eleven to-night to do it. You've never seen my wife. Here's her picture."

Murchison saw the photograph of a pretty young face—only the cheeks, which should manifestly have been healthily round, were a little sunken.

"It was taken just before I came away. You understand, the baby's just been born, and she isn't strong, and I've got to go. I can't leave if I'm not sure about her, and I can't be unless I have money. We men in the Army get out of touch with business, and with people who have it, and you have got to lend it to me."

"I assure you—" Murchison began.

"Well, you must have something. I shouldn't say anything about it at any other time; but this is a matter of more than my own life and death to me. You know I got you this berth here, and turn-about is fair play."

After his father's failure young Murchison had walked the streets with nothing but the clothes he wore. It was then, in his wanderings, that he had met Arnim, who had befriended him and found him a comfortable berth.

Murchison had worked ever since, advancing in position as the years advanced, for he was a very accurate mathematical machine, and marrying—for he had his moments of being a man—the sister of a fellow clerk.

"I tell you, man, I've got to have the money!" said Arnim in sudden excitement. "You've got to lend it to me! Three hundred will do!"

It was just the sum. It had taken years to save it, and the next day Murchison knew he was going to double it—treble—quadruple it. There was a "sure thing" about which he had much "inside information." And now he was asked to give it up. It was too provoking.

"You've got that, surely?" demanded Arnim.

He stood at the head of a narrow street, branching off at an acute angle from a broader one. There was no need for following it rather than the one he was on; but in his restlessness he turned into it.

What time was it? A clock! Glancing ahead, he saw a clock, supported by a heavy post that rose from the kerbstone. It was the sign of a jeweller, and he thought it would be sure to be right. He took a few more steps in advance.

Twenty minutes past eleven! Then it was all over. There could be no recall—the whole matter was over. Hailing a cab, he got in, and soon arrived at his home, and blundered upstairs.

Taking his key from his pocket was about to insert it in the lock when the door was thrown swiftly open. He had time to see that the room was brightly lighted, and that Hester stood upon the threshold.

"Oh!" she cried, before he had time to think further, "I knew you would come. I told Captain Arnim you would be sure to come!"

"Yes—yes," said Murchison, dropping into the room.

"I came unexpectedly to town and found him here. He's told me about it, and I knew that nothing would keep you from being here to give him the money. Oh, I could have thought that, I'd never have seen you again—never!"

"I—I have been delayed," said Murchison, weakly.

"Yes," said his wife. "You must tell me all about that some other time. Oh!" she said, with quick anxiety, "you have not had an accident?"

"Not exactly," he replied.

"Then it's all right," she went on. "But there's no time to lose. Give Captain Arnim the money at once, for he has only just time to catch his train."

Automatically Murchison took bills from his pocket and handed them to Arnim.

"Thank you!" he said simply, and started for the door. Then he paused a moment. "I'll tell you something. I'd made up my mind that you didn't come I'd not start. I would have been desolation, and I should have been broken hearted, but I'd have been with I. That's the reason, Murch! I tell you now, and you shall hear from me again." Arnim was gone.

"What time is it?" Murchison asked, sinking into a chair.

"Ten minutes to eleven," said his wife. "Captain Arnim can catch his train nicely."

"Very strange!" he murmured; then, as he saw she was looking at him, he went on: "Oh, you want to know why I couldn't get here so early."

Murchison is the chairman of great insurance company now, no longer lives in a flat, but in a large house that he has just built on the site to the park. The "speculation" that was such a "sure thing" about which he had such reliable "inside information" had within six months proved itself a disastrous delusion that would have swept his money away without return.

But Arnim's loan had been repaid when he returned, a lieutenant-colonel, to succeed to a fortune suddenly left to him, and an important interest in a business that could hardly have paid a greater income if furnaces had turned out golden rods instead of its machinery rolled out steel bars. It was in this that Murchison's money, with more added to it, had bred into a swarming brood of sovereigns.

Often he thought of the change and wonder. He thought of it bright afternoon as he walked with another "substantial" business man to look at a piece of property, and he was thinking of buying.

"There's a short cut this way,"

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Cover a cupful of flake tapioca with cold water. Place in a moderately cool oven till the tapioca is soft and jelly-like. Peel and core half a dozen tart juicy apples. Cut them in quarters, and put them in a deep, well-buttered pudding-dish. Sweeten the tapioca, flavor it with nutmeg, add a pinch of salt, and pour it over the apples. Dot the top with little pieces of butter and bake in a moderately hot oven, till apples and tapioca are thoroughly done. This may be eaten hot or cold, with cream.

Whipped Apples.—Boil half a dozen Greening apples, in their skins, until the skins burst. Take the pulp away from the skins and the cores. Set aside till cold. Whip half a pint of thick cream and the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Stir the apple pulp and whip thoroughly all together. Sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Place in a bowl or mold on ice until needed.

Baked Apples with Bananas.—Prepare the apples as for ordinary baking, but make the hole, from which the core is removed, large enough to hold half a banana. If the banana is very large around it may be shaved down a little. Stuff each apple in this way, lay a teaspoonful of sugar over each apple and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on it. Bake in a moderately hot oven. The flavor of the banana is imparted to the apple, making a pleasant change from the ordinary baked apple taste.

Apple Scramble.—Two cupfuls of flour, a cupful of finely chopped suet, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, four peeled, cored and chopped apples, a pinch of salt, milk enough to moisten. Mix well, place in a buttered bowl or mould, and boil steadily three hours. Serve with melted butter sauce flavored with vanilla or nutmeg.

Apple Mould.—Place half a dozen Greening or Baldwin apples in a pan and add water enough to cover them, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a piece of dried lemon or orange peel. Cook the apples very quickly, till they burst their skins. Mash them through a colander. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth. Add the apples and a little more sugar if needed. Pour all into a mold, and stand it in an oven for about five minutes, taking care that the whip does not brown at all. Serve cold with cream.

Apple Filling for Layer Cake.—Peel and core four large apples. Grate them, fine on a clean horse-radish grater. Add to them the juice of a lemon and the grated rind of half the lemon. Sweeten to taste (do not make it too sweet), and place between the layers of the cake which should be a plain sugar cake flavored with vanilla and baked in three layers. Spread an icing on the top, made with the juice of half a lemon and sufficient confectioner sugar to make an icing which will not run.

Apple Snowballs.—Pare and core half a dozen large apples. Into the cavity of each, put two teaspoonfuls of sugar, a tiny piece of butter, and a pinch of nutmeg. Boil a cupful and a half of rice in milk till it is nearly but not quite soft. Take six pieces of muslin or cheese cloth and spread each thickly with the rice in such a way that it will cover apple all over. Put an apple in the centre of the rice, and draw the cloth up all around it, tying it at the top

and there are a great number who are at once untidy and even uncleanly to look at. The claim that household duties keep women from looking well in the morning is easily disproved, for in many a household where the lady gives a helping hand in the kitchen, a big apron will thoroughly protect her dress, and then, too, cooking, unless one makes it so, is never dirty work. That woman commits an error who looks uncleaned for and badly dressed in the morning. The other woman, who wears any old thing to the breakfast table, is also making a mistake, for that is the time when the men of the household ought to see a woman at her best, and not specially rely on her appearance in the evening, when the soft and charitable light of lamp will hide many defects.

SELFISH POTATOES.

Certain plants are Bohemian, nourishing themselves from day to day, without care for the morrow. Others, on the contrary, are profoundly selfish or provident—but for themselves, without occupying themselves with their neighbors. Such is above all the case with the potato, which, so long as it is living, not only takes the food and water necessary to its daily nourishment, but makes strong provision, storing its nourishment for winter in its tubercles. So, when it has lost its green leaves, and its stem is dry, can it sleep in peaceful hope of renewed spring, putting its capital on one side, ready to give new dividends at the general assembly of plants the following year. But it works for itself alone.

On the contrary, the bean is a plant devoted to her children. Knowing that she is soon going to die, she hurries to give her children the nourishment which it will be impossible for her to give later. She surrounds them with a sort of pocket of nourishment, which will permit them, when they are separated from her by wind or by death, to find their own existence.

TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

These are Sir John Sawyer's nineteen rules for living 100 years:—

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold water in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
9. For adults. Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp, drains.
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition.
19. Keep your temper.

ONE ON HIM.

What do you drink for? I demanded fiercely.
 "For instance!" replied the Terrible Example, with a maudlin laugh.

My wife always consults me about every article of attire she buys—frocks, hats, shoes, gloves, everything. My wife does too—that is, she asks me for the money.

mat'ematical machine, and marrying—for he had his moments of being a man—the sister of a fellow clerk.

"I tell you, man, I've got to have the money!" said Arnim in sudden excitement. "You've got to lend it to me! Three hundred will do!"

It was just the sum. It had taken years to save it, and the next day Murchison knew he was going to double it—treble—quadruple it. There was a "sure thing" about which he had much "inside information." And now he was asked to give it up. It was too provoking.

"You've got that, surely?" demanded Arnim.

"Yes—oh, yes; I've saved that," said Murchison wearily.

"Well, give it to me, and I swear you'll have it again within the year. Can I have it now?"

"Why," said Murchison, instinctively following his nature, and delaying, "I might give it to you this evening. The money is in bonds, and I shall have to sell them."

"I could come to your place," exclaimed Arnim joyously.

Murchison gave him the name and address of the house where the "flat" was.

"That's just the thing. I'll stop on my way to the train. It will be early, for I can't miss it; for, money or no money I've got to go."

Then Arnim had gone, and Murchison had slowly taken his way back to his desk—thinking.

Arnim meant to repay what he borrowed; he believed that he would pay it. But could he?

With Murchison's knowledge of the man, he readily concluded that any such hope might be at once dismissed. If the money was lent, he must make up his mind to consider it lost. By this time he had concluded the work immediately to be accomplished, applied for permission to be absent for an hour, had taken his bonds from their place of safe keeping, sold them, and was back at his desk with six crisp fifty-pound notes.

II.

He was crossing a small park on his way home, when he finally realized what he was thinking, and had to sit down upon a bench to pull himself together. Not let Arnim have the money! The idea came to him as a daring possibility, hardly to be entertained. And, after all, why not?

Money or no money Arnim must take the train at eleven o'clock.

All arranged itself so perfectly. Hester was not at home. If she had been there he knew that he could not have done it. Hester was romantic, as he sometimes called it.

Just then he was passing a rather famous place where he knew he could dine. He went in. The first clock he saw told him that it was eight o'clock. He had been walking for three hours.

When he had finished dining, he wandered out into the street again. There were two hours before him.

He began again to think of the circumstances.

Arnim had befriended him in his need; indirectly, perhaps directly, all that he had came from Arnim; in time Arnim had asked help from him; it was in his power to give such assistance; Arnim was waiting for it now—for the aid that would save his wife, probably, and would set his mind at rest. And he was running away.

Where was he now? It struck him with something of the force of a thought occurred in a half-broken dream that he had been walking leagues. His watch had stopped. It might be after twelve, for all he knew, as well as after eleven. Perhaps Arnim's fate—his own—might be decided by the flight of time, and that he was free to go home and get some rest.

one, to succeed to a fortune suddenly left to him, and an important interest in a business that could have paid a greater income. Furnaces had turned out gold, got instead of its machinery, not steel bars. It was in this Murchison's money, with more added to it, had bred into a swine brood of sovereigns.

Often he thought of the change wonder. He thought of it bright afternoon as he walked another "substantial" business to look at a piece of property he was thinking of buying.

"There's a short cut this," said the other man, pointing small street that branched obliquely from the one they were in.

"They turned into it. With the step there seemed to be some familiar to Murchison about the general aspect of things. Yet it hardly a part of the town in he could often have been. It was an instant he knew. It was a street into which he had turned last thing before going home, night that had been the turning point in his life, when, in some accountable way, he had got early enough after all to help him to satisfy Hester, to save himself.

"Rummy little street, isn't it," said the other, trying to make conversation with the great man.

"Very," said Murchison absently. He was waiting for what should see next.

It was there. He felt it would. And as his eyes fell on it, he perceived involuntarily, staring stupidly at the thing.

Twenty minutes past eleven! But it was the afternoon. It was only a few minutes before, in his private room of the great building the insurance company, looked watch, and seen that it was five o'clock. For the clock-face only painted, and the painted had remained indicating the time through all the years since night when they had sent him too soon—instead of too late.

"Ah, yes!" said the other, at what he was staring. "Those painted clocks. Do you see it has struck me that mistakes be made with those things."

AN UNGRATEFUL MAN.

Mr. Blossom had been very late and by the time he was able to get downstairs again his hair had got to a considerable length. It was that Mrs. B. volunteered cut it for him, and Blossom, ably owing to his weak condition consented to the experiment. B. fastened the tablecloth, Blossom's chin, and got to business. Then Blossom repented his rash.

Great Kruger! Martha, he said as Mrs. B. jammed the point of scissors in his neck, what the ends do you think you're doing?

"Am I hurting you, dear?" murmured Mrs. B. "It's only these come hind your ears that bother me, keep still, and then she sliced off his ear."

Thundering Jumbo! shouted jumping about the room like on hot bricks. Oh, no, I'm on this for fun, and he dashed stairs and plunged his head into the bath.

That's the worst of Tom, Mrs. B., as she took up her knobby. He's always so ungrateful!

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

They say she's just crazy to him.

She is, indeed. She is continually throwing herself at his head; the strangest part of it is he suspects it.

O! that's not so strange. They are notoriously poor throwers know.

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LINCOLN AND GARFIELD.

ACCOUNT OF TWO FORMER AS- SASSINATIONS.

How These American Presidents Came to Their Untimely End.

There are few pages in history more dramatic than those which tell the story of President Lincoln's assassination. Of the inmates of the President's box at the theatre on the evening of April 14, 1865, the President died; the bereavement drove his loving wife insane; Major Rathbone first murdered his wife and then committed suicide; Booth was trapped in a burning barn and shot like a dog.

John Wilkes Booth, an actor of indifferent capacity, but of engaging manners and personal appearance, was a fanatical secessionist, and had imbibed a furious spirit of partizanship against Lincoln. He, and his small coterie of accomplices, first determined to abduct the President. That plan was suddenly renounced.

Early on the afternoon of April 14, 1865, Booth learned that the President would attend Ford's theatre, Washington, that evening. He immediately visited his confederates with whom he arranged the whole plan of attack and escape.

A few minutes before ten he called one of the underlings of the theatre to the back door, and left him there holding his horse. He entered the theatre, and passing rapidly through the crowd in the rear of the dress circle, made his way to the passage which led to the President's box. He entered so noiselessly that not one of the occupants was aware of his presence. Their eyes were fixed upon the stage, where "Our American Cousin" was being presented.

THE AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Not one, not even the comedian on the stage, could ever remember the last lines of the piece uttered that night. They were the last words Abraham Lincoln heard upon earth.

Holding a pistol in one hand, and a knife in the other, Booth opened the box door, put the pistol to the President's head, and fired. He then cast aside the pistol, and took the knife in his right hand. Major Rathbone, who sprang upon him, was deeply wounded in the arm.

The audience was transfixed with horror. Booth rushed forward, placed his hand on the railing of the box and vaulted lightly to the stage. His spur caught in the drappings, and he fell to the floor, his leg broken. Instantly, however, as if he had received no hurt, he rose to his feet, and, brandishing his bloody knife, turned to the audience.

"Sic Semper Tyrannis!" he cried, and fled rapidly across the stage out of sight.

Major Robertson shouted, "Stop him!" Others suddenly realizing what the tragedy meant, cried out, "He has shot the President!" All were at first stupid with surprise, then wild with excitement and horror. Three men jumped to the stage and dashed off in pursuit of the assassin. It was impossible to overtake him, however, for Booth ran through familiar passages, while to his pursuers they were intricate and unknown.

Lincoln had received the bullet in the back of his head, on the left side. It passed through the brain and lodged in the left eye. Such a wound would have meant instant death to a weaker man, but Lincoln lingered on, though always unconscious, until 22 minutes after seven in the morning.

BOOTH WAS COURAGEOUS.

Up to the moment of his death Booth displayed the greatest courage. At every jump, as he galloped from the theatre, the broken bone tore

hoping to complete the invention in that time he allowed the date of the happy event to stand. He did finish the invention, but he had not time to patent it, which he did, however, six weeks later, on returning from his honeymoon.

He was granted a full patent, and felt assured that his future was safe. Almost directly, however, he attempted to dispose of his rights he became aware that his patent was covered by another invention. He looked into the matter and found that three weeks before he had applied for his patent another inventor had applied for security for a precisely

SIMILAR DEVICE.

Thus his invention was valueless, his time wasted, and some \$15,000 thrown away because he had not had time to apply for a patent before leaving for his honeymoon. There was no hope of contesting the validity of the inventor's rights.

Infinitely worse was the case of a young solicitor, who, on the strength of having a friend in a position to give him most valuable financial advice, was given to speculating on the Stock Exchange. At his friend's suggestion he bought a considerable quantity of "wobbly" stock to hold for a rise in price. The rise failed to come, but he was so confident that it would come in time that he was willing to wait.

He was in Italy, on his honeymoon when the shares went up slightly, and he, having lost some faith in the speculation, wired to his broker to unload. But between the time the shares rose and the solicitor's hearing of the fact and having time to instruct his broker there was a slump in the market, and the solicitor's speculation was at the bottom of the slump.

By his own instructions he had incurred £17,000 liabilities, instead of making £5,000 profit as he would have done if he had known of the rise the moment it occurred. He went bankrupt, and some of his clients who had entrusted money to him, hearing of his speculation, began clamoring to know whether he had misapplied their funds. He had not; he was far too honorable a man, but it chanced a few months before his marriage he had paid a lady client a small sum she had entrusted to him, and he had not obtained a receipt for it nor recorded the payment in his books. In the meantime

THE LADY HAD DIED.

leaving nothing to show the money had been repaid her. The executors commenced an action to obtain the money, and the unfortunate solicitor, realizing his helplessness to defend the action and that to lose it would result in him being struck off the rolls, committed suicide.

When a Derby tradesman, a few days before his marriage, learnt that an uncle had died in Brisbane, leaving him some \$150,000, he naturally felt that he could afford to spend his honeymoon in style. To raise the money necessary for him to do so he pledged his furniture and stock for every penny they would carry, intending to redeem them, to sell for a bigger amount, when he could obtain something on account of the legacy. With the glitter of \$150,000 ever before their eyes and the best of everything money could buy at their command they were veritably a happy pair. But their happiness ended where pessimists would have us believe all matrimonial happiness ends—with the honeymoon, for returning to their house they found awaiting them a letter from a Brisbane solicitor acquainting the husband that, whereas his uncle had certainly bequeathed to him by will \$150,000, on being looked into the entire estate was found to be worth less than as many pence, and the debts exceeded the assets. It was ruin; the husband's cash had been spent his

ANIMALS OWN COUNTIES.

SOME HAIRY LANDED GENTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Herd of Wild Cattle Have 300 Acres of Pasture Land Settled on Them.

The Cranbury herd of British wild cattle in Warwickshire, England, which are almost the only ones left of their kind, have settled on them 300 acres of good fat pasture-land, absolutely their own, and worth about \$25,000. Neither they nor their owner will allow any trespassers on their estate, and only the herdsman is tolerated by them.

This land runs to about ten acres per beast, and they are the sole survivors of the old English race of wild cattle—perfectly white—with the exception of one other herd, and a couple of representatives in the Zoo. They have a stream of their own, and their estate is walled off by a ring fence. They are always in the pink of condition—so pink, in fact, that if any stranger enters their domain they soon make him show his very finest sprinting form. Unless they all die out—which is unlikely, for there are thirty of them, increasing slightly every year—the land will never be put to any other use.

There is a very proud old family of beavers in Bute, Scotland, which Lord Bute introduced there a long time ago, and they have 100 acres of charming woodland of their own, with river running through it; and nobody but themselves is allowed to enter or build there. They have increased to forty families, each family having a house three feet high of its own building, with the front door under water. They have the exclusive rights of felling timber on the estate, and have cut down a great many big trees, which they slice up for building purposes, and to make dams

ACROSS THE RIVER.

They keep out weasels, rats, and other vulgar outsiders, and altogether are very select. The land is worth about \$5,000, and the beavers themselves possibly \$1,000 more; but they are not for sale, and never will be. Their chief amusement is engineering; and the dams they build and the houses they erect are perfect master-pieces.

They have an advantage over the bustards, of Norfolk, which own more land, but have not been there very long. These birds, which have the distinction of being the biggest British feathered creatures, were once plentiful in England; but they died out, and a new family of them has been imported from Spain. They have an enclosed 20 acres of land of their own, with the right to roam as far as they please; and they are specially protected, it being understood that they are not to be shot at, wherever found. There were about thirty originally, and they were taken over to England at a cost of \$1,250. It is hoped they will gain a footing, and they will be allowed some more land if they increase. All undesirable animals are kept away, and nobody is allowed to disturb their peace; and when their numbers increase they will be able to hold their heads as high as the beavers.

Rats, as a rule, are not very much cherished; but there is a rat aristocracy on Mr. Price Parry's rat estate at Greenlees, Montgomery, which owns eight acres all of its own, partly barns, and old buildings, and partly meadow-land and coppice. These are the

OLD BRITISH BLACK RATS, which are fast dying out all over the country, for the ordinary brown

lo returned, a lieutenant-colonel succeeded to a fortune suddenly to him, and an important interest in a business that could hardly be paid a greater income if its owner had turned out golden instead of its machinery rolling out bars. It was in this that son's money, with more row to it, had bred into a swarm of sovereigns.

He thought of the change with a shudder. He thought of it this afternoon as he walked with a "substantial" business man at a piece of property that he was thinking of buying.

It was a short cut this way, he thought, pointing to a street that branched off from the one they were in. He turned into it. With the first turn there seemed to be something new to Murchison about the general aspect of things. Yet it was a part of the town in which he had often been. Then he knew. It was the lane into which he had turned the day before going home that had been the turning point in his life, when, in some untold way, he had got home enough after all to help Armin Hester, to save himself.

"My little street, isn't it?" he asked, trying to make conversation with the great man.

"Yes," said Murchison abstractedly. He was waiting for what he saw next.

It was there. He felt it would be. His eyes fell on it, he paused startled, staring stupidly at the

twenty minutes past eleven! It was the afternoon. He had a few minutes before, in his prison of the great building of insurance company, looked at his watch and seen that it was exactly twelve. For the clock-face was white, and the painted hand pointed indicating the same hour as all the years since that when they had sent him home instead of too late.

"Yes!" said the other, seeing it he was staring. "One of those painted clocks. Do you know struck me that mistakes might be with those things."

N UNGRATEFUL MAN.

Blossom had been very ill, the time he was able to get up again his hair had grown considerable length. Then it was that Mrs. B. volunteered to do for him, and Blossom, protesting to his weak condition, consented to the experiment. Mrs. B. ended the tablecloth under his chin, and got to business. Blossom repented his rashness. "Kruger! Martha, he yelled, "B. jammed the point of her hair in his neck, what the dickens you think you're doing?" "Hurting you, dear?" murmured B. "It's only these corners be-coming ears that bother me. Do you see, and then she sliced a bit of ear."

"Derling Jumbo!" shouted B. "g about the room like a cat with bricks. Oh, no, I'm only doing for fun, and he dashed up and plunged his head in the

the worst of Tom, sighed, as she took up her knitting. Ways so ungrateful!

EVER TOUCHED HIM.

say she's just crazy to marry him, indeed. She is continually nagging herself at his head; and the angriest part of it is he never says it. That's not so strange. Women notoriously poor throwers, you

with the glitter of \$150,000 ever before their eyes and the best of everything money could buy at their command they were veritably a happy pair. But their happiness ended where pessimists would have us believe all matrimonial happiness ends—with the honeymoon, for returning to their house they found awaiting them a letter from a Brisbane solicitor acquainting the husband that, whereas his uncle had certainly bequeathed to him by will \$150,000, on being looked into the entire estate was found to be worth less than as many pence, and the debts exceeded the assets. It was ruin; the husband's cash had been spent, his entire assets pledged to pay for the honeymoon, and nothing could save him. Very shortly afterwards he was serving as assistant in a rival tradesman's shop.

Lincoln had received the bullet in the back of his head, on the left side. It passed through the brain and lodged in the left eye. Such a wound would have meant instant death to a weaker man, but Lincoln lingered on, though always unconscious, until 22 minutes after seven in the morning.

BOOTH WAS COURAGEOUS.

Up to the moment of his death Booth displayed the greatest courage. At every jump, as he galloped from the theatre, the broken bone tore through the flesh. For ten days he wandered from place to place, protected by Southern sympathizers. He was at last cornered in Garrett's barn. He repelled the demand of surrender contemptuously, and, though deserted by his companion, Herold, remained in the barn after it was fired. He was saved from a worse death by being shot through the head.

Throughout Booth regarded his deed as a righteous one, and was grievously disappointed at the general denunciation of the crime. He, at any rate acclaimed himself as a hero, and thought the world unworthy of him.

GARFIELD'S MURDER.

It was on July 2nd, 1881, four months after his inauguration, that Garfield was shot by Charles Guiteau a half-crazed aspirant for office.

As General Garfield and his secretary of state, J. G. Blaine, arm in arm, were entering the B. and A. depot at Washington, two pistol shots were fired; one passing through Garfield's coat-sleeve, the other through his body. He fell to the floor and was borne to the White House.

Through four long months the nation prayed and hoped, and agonized for the life of its beloved President. He was taken to New Jersey. He seemed to revive, when he looked out upon the sea, which he had longed for in his boyhood. The nation took heart, but two weeks later, at 35 minutes past ten, on September 19, the President passed from an unconscious state to the consciousness of immortality. As he put his hand upon his heart he said to General Swain, who stood beside him, "I feel a pain here." Those were his last words.

Guiteau was hung.

RUINED BY HONEYMOONS.

YOUNG ENGINEER WAS MADE A BANKRUPT.

Unfortunate Solicitor Lost in a Speculation and Committed Suicide.

When a man is on his honeymoon he does not expect to make money; on the other hand he certainly does not expect those early days of wedded bliss to quite ruin him. But a cruel fate decreed that a honeymoon should ruin a young electrical engineer who recently passed through the English bankruptcy courts.

For three years this gentleman had employed most of his spare time, and all his spare capital, in perfecting an electrical device he had invented. It was not a very big invention, but its production in experiment after experiment was costly and difficult. For this he was compensated by the knowledge that if he succeeded he would reap a fortune. Three times he deferred his marriage because he had not completed his invention; he wanted the thing done ready to be offered to likely purchasers before he took unto himself a wife.

A week before the date finally fixed for his marriage he saw himself with in sight of the end of his labors, and

with the glitter of \$150,000 ever before their eyes and the best of everything money could buy at their command they were veritably a happy pair. But their happiness ended where pessimists would have us believe all matrimonial happiness ends—with the honeymoon, for returning to their house they found awaiting them a letter from a Brisbane solicitor acquainting the husband that, whereas his uncle had certainly bequeathed to him by will \$150,000, on being looked into the entire estate was found to be worth less than as many pence, and the debts exceeded the assets. It was ruin; the husband's cash had been spent, his entire assets pledged to pay for the honeymoon, and nothing could save him. Very shortly afterwards he was serving as assistant in a rival tradesman's shop.

TUNNEL TO IRELAND.

Twenty-Five Miles of It Under the Sea.

The proposal to make a tunnel from Great Britain to Ireland was discussed at the Engineering Congress in Glasgow held recently.

Mr. James Barton, a member of the council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, read a paper dealing exhaustively with the practical details of the scheme, says the London Daily Mail.

The line proposed in the plans begins at Stranraer Railway station, and passing north enters the tunnel at five miles, and descending one in seventy-five passes under the shore line at the Ebbstone Beacon at nine miles. It passes round a curve of a mile radius at the head of the Beaufort Dyke at sixteen miles, and reaches the shore line at the Island of Magee. Co. Antrim, at thirty-five miles and passing out of the tunnel at 39½ miles, it joins the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at forty-one miles, and runs 10½ miles along it into the terminus at Belfast.

The total length from Stranraer to Belfast is 51½ miles, of which 34½ is tunnel, and twenty-five of this under the sea.

The working of the line from Stranraer to Belfast will probably be by electric motors from installations near the main shafts, one at each side of the Channel, and it is intended that trains, to run at a speed of sixty to seventy miles per hour, so that the time in the tunnel would be little over half an hour, and the whole distance traversed from Stranraer to Belfast under an hour.

The cost of the tunnel is estimated by the engineers and by a contractor at ten millions, exclusive of interest during construction, and this leaves a considerable margin for contingencies. The finance of the project is the present difficulty.

Sir Douglas Fox said he would face this tunnel with more composure than either the Mersey or the Severn tunnel. As to the cost, he believed it would be at least as low as that for the Simplon tunnel, which was about £60 per lineal yard for a single tunnel, or £120 per yard for a double tunnel.

FISHING LUCK.

Little Willie—I bin fishin', maw! Mother—Nonsense. Little Willie—Deed I have, maw! I caught all our goldfish with a pinhook.

Mrs. McShantee (triumphantly)—I see ye are takin' in washin' again, Mrs. McProudee! Mrs. McProudee (whose husband has lost a paying job)—Sure, it's only to amuse th' childer. They wants th' windies covered with steam, so they can make pictures on thim."

All undesirable animals are kept away, and nobody is allowed to disturb their peace; and when their numbers increase they will be able to hold their heads as high as the beavers.

Rats, as a rule, are not very much cherished; but there is a rat aristocracy on Mr. Price Parry's rat estate at Greenlees, Montgomery, which owns eighty acres all of its own, partly barns and old buildings, and partly meadow-land and copse. These are the

OLD BRITISH BLACK RATS,

which are fast dying out all over the country, for the ordinary brown rat came from Norway, and has almost exterminated the ancient English variety. On these eighty acres the black rats hold absolute sway, and no dogs, cats, or brown rats are allowed to escape the vigilance of the keeper, and invade the estate. The old black rat is a handsome creature and much more docile and harmless than the fierce brown variety, which kills him off whenever it finds him. This estate, worth \$3,500, is an absolute dedication to the black rat race; and in hard times sacks of grain are left about, for the owners and occupants to help themselves from.

The American bison, which fifty years ago was a vagrant, roaming in millions over the great plains of the west, is now almost extinct; but the remainder have become leisured landowners, for they have a national reserve of land settled on them, and are protected from hunters under the severest penalties. They are well off, owning 3,000 acres of enclosed land in the Yellowstone Park; and there they lord it royally, and chase all intruders off their estate.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Austro-Hungarian Report Speaks of British Success.

The following statement respecting the results of British rule in Egypt and the Soudan, is from the Austro-Hungarian official report, will be read with interest—

"The success attained by the English Government in its administration of Egypt is brilliantly manifested in almost every department of its economic development and public life. A country whose financial position was utterly shattered and whose resources were well-nigh exhausted in the eighties has, thanks to the present Administration, now become a prosperous State, with a satisfactory balance of trade, sound finances, increasing production, and the fairest prospects for the future. Its industry is developing, although in this direction Egypt will never be able to compete with Europe. The future of the country lies in the fertility of its soil, the cultivation of which is being extended year by year by means of costly irrigation works which connect large areas into fertile fields. The results thus attained are very remarkable. The cultivated ground subject to taxation, which only amounted to 4,175,000 'feddans' in 1880, had reached about 6,000,000 'feddans' in 1900. During the last ten years the land tax, the principal source of revenue of the Egyptian Government, was gradually diminished in annual instalments by a sum of £563,000, and yet the proceeds remain at about the same figure as in 1880! The production has increased about fifty per cent in consequence of the systematic annual irrigation. There has also been great progress in the development of communications, which is promoted by the Government. Numerous railways have been constructed, includ-

The United Kingdom possesses about twelve per cent. of all the specie in the world.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Woolling
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER IX.

Constantia was busy with her afternoon tea-table. Not that it was afternoon yet. It was indeed quite early, barely eleven o'clock. But Constantia, nevertheless, was in a very agony of bustle, this being the first time she had ever entertained anybody within the walls of the Cottage.

And it was not to be the orthodox, meager tea either, where a cup is handed round to one with a morsel of cake or a bit of bread-and-butter, but a real, honest, handsome affair, with a snowy cloth, and hot cakes and cold cakes, and jam, and honey, and delicate little tartlets that Mulcahy was an adept at making when safe from the thimbleful. She, Mulcahy, was in wonderful preservation so far, and quite gay in the knowledge that she was somehow circumventing Miss McGillicuddy, who would have died rather than waste a cup of tea on anyone.

Constantia had got out all the best china—the lovely old Crown Derby that was shut away in a corner, and denied the light from year's end to year's end. It looked what it was, very beautiful, and the silver teapot, and sugar-bowl, and creamer of a quaint Queen Anne shape shown amongst it.

There flowers, too, in profusion though it was only May, and as yet the roses were a little shy. The whole room smelled sweetly of them; the shabby little parlor, with its dull curtains, and worn carpet, and general air of angry depression. There was an exquisite view from it, however, that had a touch of salt spray in it, and a wild washing of waves against great barren cliffs; and, as I have said, the odor of the flowers pervaded it.

Norah was standing beside the table lost in admiration, as Constantia put in a blossom here—in the huge bowl that adorned the centre of it—or took out one there. As she watched she crooned little verses to herself, and stood now on one leg and now on the other. She was restless with excitement, and rather worried Constantia with her convictions, that up to this Donna Dundas had never yet seen so desirable an entertainment as was now going to be offered to her.

"Don't be a goose, Norah," said Constantia, with that noble simplicity of language that characterized the McGillicuddys when conversing in private one with the other. "Donna has lived in such an atmosphere of luxury all her life, that she will feel nothing but an intense amusement when she sees the arrangements you so much admire."

"I don't believe a word of it," she said. "Everything looks lovely; and if you ask a person to tea they know what they are going to get, don't they? And there is only one thing necessary, and that is to make it strong enough. I have told Mulcahy, and she says it will be stingo. Oh, Connie, how beautiful you are arranging those flowers! there must be some charm in the ends of your fingers—a 'pishogue,' Mulcahy calls it."

At this moment George, who had been fishing since early dawn, came in, and flung his basket on the ground, and looked with an admiration wide as Norah's at the table.

"I say, what a spread!" a distinct joy in his glance. "How did you do it? What a girl you are,

There was an open window right behind where Norah and George were standing, a window almost on the ground (as were all the windows on the floor of The Cottage), and at it stood—Mr. Stronge! There was something in his face that told her he had heard her luckless speech.

Her agony of regret, her horror, so changed her expression that Norah and George, looking at her, felt that something awful must have happened. Instinctively, they glanced behind them, and then as instinctively they fled!

Constantia was alone. In her need (as she told herself bitterly) they had deserted her, and left her to face "the ugliest man you could see anywhere for a penny" unfriended! She stood motionless for a full minute, unable to lift her eyes from the carpet; and then, having discovered that the unsympathetic earth was not going to open and swallow her up, she drew her breath hard, and lifted a face shamed and crimson to Mr. Stronge.

He himself was decidedly pink as he stepped through the window and came straight towards her.

"Never mind," said he earnestly. He took one of her hands and pressed it kindly. The distress on her pretty face made him so miserable that he hardly knew what he did. "What on earth does it matter?" he exclaimed. "Think no more of it. I cannot bear to see that look in your eyes."

He had become quite calm now, and remembering—sought to release her hand; but her fingers tightened upon his, and held him closely.

"Oh, I am so sorry!" she stammered, tears filling her eyes. "And besides it wasn't true. Only George is so tormenting, and he was saying—" She broke off abruptly, and grew even redder. "I mean—that is—there really wasn't a word of truth in it. I have known any amount of people ever so much uglier. Oh, no, that is not it!" cried she, horrified at her last mistake, which indeed crowned the other. "I mean I have known many not so good-looking as—"

Mr. Stronge broke into a loud and hearty laugh. It was a laugh evidently from his heart, and irrepressible, and it had the effect of at once dispersing the cobwebs of awkwardness that hung on the mental atmosphere.

"Let us adhere to the truth at all risks," entreated he, still laughing. "If Nature refused me her blandishments, who shall dare to blame her? Not I, for one. We can't be all-like you, for example."

He bowed over the little hand he still held, and kissed it lightly—so lightly that it would have been impossible for her to understand the depth of the happiness he felt as his lips touched her. He was now smiling at her with the gentlest eyes in the world.

"But still—you must listen to me—I say you are not ugly," persisted Constantia. "And—and I don't suppose you will ever like me again, but—"

"Do not say that," interrupted he, still smiling, though now his smile had taken a tinge of sadness. "I shall always—like you—as you put it."

"It is very good of you, then," said Constantia dejectedly. "And I only hope that by-and-by, when you leave this, you won't think it over and—"

have presumed to bring it but that I knew of your aunt's objection to wine of any sort, and therefore guessed it would not be in the house."

"In the house? Was it ever in the house?" thought Constantia, and her brow clouded. Stronge, seeing the sudden cloud, misunderstood it.

"But—but if you think I shouldn't—if, that is, you think it better not—why," seizing the basket in his agitation, "I can take it away again."

"Take it away? Oh, don't!" cried Constantia, with a gesture full of entreaty. "Champagne! Why, it is the very thing. I don't believe in Donna and tea conjoined, but Donna and champagne! That sounds quite correct." She went up to him. Her face was charming always, but now it was really lovely, with the sparkle of excitement in the eyes, and the quick smile on the mobile lips. "How did you think of it all?" she said. "You are the kindest man on earth, I think. How you must have studied Donna!"

If she had arranged the speech, it could not have hurt him more. So that was how she took it? He studied Donna; not her! Good heavens! how blind, how ungrateful a woman can be, when her thoughts are full of another! He had felt great joy when his present was accepted; when he knew he had not offended the one he loved best on earth, in his desire to please her; but now—

"I was not thinking of Mrs. Dundas," he said stiffly.

"No, of course not," exclaimed Norah, with an indignant glance at Constantia, who had really meant nothing unkind. "You thought of Connie, wasn't that it?" She had thrust her arm through her protégée's, and was looking at him with a tender, protective gaze.

"Yes, that was it," returned he, smiling; something in Constantia's surprised face that told him she had meant nothing by her words, had reassured him. "I only came down for a moment to bring these things," he said, "but I'll be back about four. Will that do, Miss McGillicuddy?"

"Don't be later," said she, with an anxiety that sent his blood rushing gladly through his veins. He looked round him.

"How pretty the table is!" he said at last. Indeed, the flowers were so exquisitely arranged that they struck him at once. The whole effect is so charming that you must forgive my remarking it."

They forgave him with a heart and a half. They were indeed delighted with his criticism. The knowledge that his own house was a very magnificent affair, and that footmen in plush and many such purchasable luxuries were not unknown to it, only added to the worth of his opinion.

"I have a few pretty things at Inchicrone," he said, looking at Constantia. "I wish you could see them. You have been at Inchicrone?"

"Yes. In the Desmond's time," replied she, flushing warmly. The Desmonds were a good old Irish family who had come to grief, and whose estate had been put in the market and bought by old Stronge—the blanket man, Andrew Stronge's father.

"But never since?" asked he, taking no notice of her quick change of color, though he felt it, and understood it thoroughly.

"No." She shook her head, paused a little, and then said impulsively, "But I should like to."

"Should you, really?" asked he eagerly. "Of course I have been longing to ask you, that is, everybody, to Inchicrone for ever so long, but there is something so specially awkward about being a bachelor."

"Still, I don't see why you

ON THE FARM.

REARING HEIFERS.

Some attention may well be given to the selection of heifer calf writes Mr. F. S. Cooley. Those very small size, weak or seriously defective have no place in your herd. We are accustomed to have much regard to the parentage, and we well; but no less attention is to the young heifer herself. The next consideration is the growth of the calf. At no period can grow be more economically secured than during calflod. Only choice reared calves are reared on whole milk as a rule, and it is so full if it will pay to use whole milk for common stock where a cheap substitute is available. A set during the first few weeks is to overcome afterwards. Feeding little whole milk in the ration during the first month is one of the best ways of insuring against backs.

My practice of rearing calves been to separate the calf from dam after the first full meal. It is taught to drink and feed on its mother's milk for a week, in moderate feeds twice a day. Warm separator milk is gradually substituted during the second week, until it forms most the entire feed. About new milk per day is fed till the end of the first month. Two feeds are given, always warm and not excessive in amount; but three per day would be better. Calves are taught to eat dry grain at two weeks old and given additional mixture of corn meal, oil, bran and ground oats in about equal parts. Coarse forage—hay, silage, grass—is always supplied to the extent of the calf's appetite. Horns are removed by the caustic potash during the first weeks, thus securing the benefits of dehorned cows without disfigurement or trouble.

While calves grow faster in complete confinement, a harder more rugged cow results where have daily exercise in yard or pasture. The feed of skim milk is continued during most of the first year if the supply does not fail. At all events, growth must be rapid by liberal feeding, until heifers are sent off to pasture. Again, it is poor economy to stock on short feed. A stunted growth is a great loss to the breeder.

During the second winter he receive a small feed of the mixture given to the milking stock consisting of gluten feed, and tanned or other concentrate, meal and bran. The main thing to keep growth active. Size of dairy cow adds much to her value either in the dairy or sale ring.

Breeding should not take until after the heifer is 18 months old. Some of the best cows I have seen were allowed to reach two years old before being bred. It is significant that some beef breeders do not receive for registry as pure calves from pure-bred parents until the dam is under 27 months old, the time of calving. Breeding young detracts much from the fullness of heifers.

Young cows require to be liberally fed. It must be borne in mind the two-year-old cow has not yet yielded milk but also complete growth. If concentrates are held at this time, on the mistaken notion that they are injurious to young cows, not only is her flow lessened, but she is hindered from reaching her most useful development. It may not be desirable to breed her too early, but it is

ling necessary, and that is to make t strong enough. I have told Mulcahy, and she says it will be stingo. Oh, Connie, how beautiful you are arranging those flowers! there must be some charm in the ends of your fingers—a 'pishogue,' Mulcahy calls t.

At this moment George, who had been fishing since early dawn, came n, and flung his basket on the ground, and looked with an admiration wide as Norah's at the table.

"I say, what a spread!" a distinct joy in his glance. "How did you do it? What a girl you are, Norah!" He advanced towards her with open arms. "What a regular we-e-e-tie! Oh, why am I your brother?"

"Why, indeed!" returned she, with cold disdain. "I am sure nobody would think it."

"What misfortune flung us both in the same cradle? If I were somebody else's brother, let me tell you (with an eye on those cakes) that I should not hesitate for a moment—I should instantly marry you."

"I don't think you would," said Constantia dryly.

She moved back, to avoid the embrace that was descending upon her, out too late. George, before she could escape, had enveloped her in a bear-like hug that only gained in intensity as he felt her shrink from t.

"Oh!" cried she indignantly, pushing him away: "what a wretch you are! Now look at my sleeve! There's the lace in ribbons!"

"I really wish, George, you would take yourself and your horrid fish out of this," broke in Norah, who couldn't bear to see the tears in Constantia's eyes.

"Go and wash your face and make yourself respectable before they come."

"At eleven o'clock! I think I see myself. At four I shall put in a very dignified and aristocratic appearance, but not a moment sooner. I say, Con, I'm sorry if I vexed you, old girl. See, I caught all these trout for you, and beauties they are; you shall have them for your breakfast, and I'll cook them in a way the Red Indians do them, and that I'm sure is a grand plan."

Constantia laughed, which meant that the breach was healed.

"I was saying to Connie, before you came in," said Norah, addressing George, with a tinge of melanchoy in her tone, "that I hope when she marries she will have everything lovely round her, she would know so well what to do with them."

"That remark would be quite as applicable to me," responded George. "I should know what to do with them. I should eat them. As for marriage, I can't see why Connie hesitates; if she won't have Featherston, there is Barry, and if she turns up her nose at Barry there is still Stronge. Really, on the whole, I think I should recommend Stronge. After the way in which he distinguished himself the other day at bare and hounds by falling into and over everything, without looking very much the worse for wear afterwards, I am inclined to think he must be considerably on this side of ninety."

"Nonsense! Donna says he is only thirty-five," exclaimed Norah, who was a rabid partisan of Stronge's.

"It would not matter if he were on the wrong side of a hundred," said Constantia, putting her head to one side to mark the effect of the last flower put into the Chelsea bowl. "To fancy him would require an effort. He is in my opinion, about the ugliest man you could see anywhere for a penny."

She straightened her head and lifted it to make another remark, but the words froze on her tongue.

ing at her with the gentlest eyes in the world.

"But still—you must listen to me—I say you are not ugly," persisted Constantia. "And—and I don't suppose you will ever like me again, but—"

"Do not say that," interrupted he, still smiling, though now his smile had taken a tinge of sadness. "I shall always—like you—as you put it."

"It is very good of you, then," said Constantia dejectedly. "And I only hope that by-and-by, when you leave this, you won't think it over and change your mind about me. But if you do, please—please remember how dreadfully sorry I was."

"Tut! Nonsense!" said he gayly.

At this juncture the door was partially opened, and Norah's head appeared. Finding matters on quite an amiable footing, she took heart of grace and entered boldly. Behind her was George. They had both been, evidently, listening outside in the hall to see if their assistance would be required in case Mr. Stronge should take the affair badly. Assault and battery might have been in their minds, to judge of their anxious faces that first presented themselves. However, they now grew quite chirpy, and advanced on Mr. Stronge with beaming faces and extended hands.

He met them half-way. He had grasped the situation at a glance, and was amused by it. When he had greeted them, he went back to the window and stepped outside. Was he going away? The consternation of the McGillicuddys was intense. Constantia grew pale. Mr. Stronge, however, only stooped to the ground and then brought to view a large basket, which he placed with some difficulty upon the sill.

"I—I thought you might like some strawberries for—Mrs. Dundas," he said. "My gardener tells me they are early, and so I brought them."

"Brought them!" exclaimed George, surveying the dimensions of the basket.

"Prove to the gate, and brought them down the avenue."

"Strawberries!" cried Constantia and Norah in a breath. There was another pair of famous Chelsea dishes downstairs; upon them they would look just beautiful. Norah cast a lightning glance at Constantia.

"Now will she laugh?" said the glance.

"Oh, how good of you—how quite too good!" said Constantia, with a remorseful glance at Stronge.

"They were the very things, of all others, we wanted. But you have robbed yourself," looking at the large and apparently very heavy basket he had now lifted into the room.

"We—we shan't know what to do with all those."

"To tell you the truth," began Stronge, growing very red, and bending determinedly over the basket as if to take out the strawberries. He did not tell the truth, however, whatever it was, but paused in a rather ignominious manner and looked so confused that the three pair of eyes watching him came to the conclusion that he was, somehow, thoroughly ashamed of himself.

"Yes?" said Constantia at last, very gently. She was feeling wonderfully kindly towards him just then; she wanted to help him if she could.

"Well, it is this," said Stronge—"that I thought, knowing Mrs. Dundas abroad, you see, and being pretty well acquainted with her tastes, I thought—in fact, I knew—she would like a glass of champagne; and I—fancied—it would please you," looking entreatingly, as if for pardon, at Constantia, "to have it to give her. Of course, I should not

the blanket man, Andrew Stronge's father.

"But never since?" asked he, taking no notice of her quick change of color, though he felt it, and understood it thoroughly.

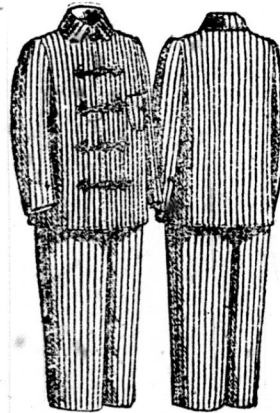
"No." She shook her head, paused a little, and then said impulsively, "but I should like to."

"Should you, really?" asked he eagerly. "Of course I have been longing to ask you, that is, everybody, to Inchicrone for ever so long, but there is something so specially awkward about being a bachelor."

"Still, I don't see why you couldn't give us a dance, or something, in spite of that great want of yours."

"Yes, a dance; with Chinese lanterns in those lovely groves, and a band, and a moon," cried Norah, clapping her hands. "Oh, do think of it, dear Mr. Stronge!"

To be continued.



MEN'S PAJAMAS.

36 to 44 Inch Breast.

The comfort and the utility of the pajamas are acknowledged facts. Like many another garment brought to us from the East, they have become a necessity and make an essential part of every masculine outfit. The trousers are simple and straight drawn up at the waist by means of tapes inserted at the upper edge. The coat is loose, but shapely, and cut on excellent lines. At the left side is a patch pocket, and the neck is finished with a soft, turn-over collar.

To cut these pajamas for a man of medium size $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 32 inches wide, will be required.

KEEP THE BRIGHT SIDE OUT.

The sun may have its troubles,

But it keeps the bright side out;

The lark may have misgivings;

But she hides away her doubt,

Poets praise the sun for shining

And the lark for never pining—

Man has joys from bird and planet,

since

They "keep the bright side out."

The orchard pink with blossoms

Gladly puts its bright side out;

The lilacs have no troubles

That they ever grieve about,

And the world is prone to treasure

Fond remembrances of pleasure

In the name of him that ever tries

To "keep the bright side out."

Composer—How much ought I get for this new song? Critic—Six months.

The Boarder—I protest against drinking any such water as this! It is positively warm! Landlady—Gracious, man, that's not water! That's your coffee!

receive for registry as pure-bred calves from pure-bred parents with the dam is under 27 months old the time of calving. Breeding young detracts much from thefulness of heifers.

Young cows require to be liberated. It must be borne in mind that the two-year-old cow has not only to yield milk but also complete growth. If concentrates are withheld at this time, on the mistaken notion that they are injurious to young cows, not only is her flow lessened, but she is hindered from reaching her most useful development. It may not be desirable to crowd young heifers with her feed, but when they milk down there must be the material to supply the drain just as well as in mature cows.

DESTROYING WEEVIL IN GRAIN.

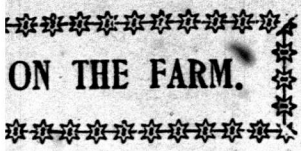
To prevent insects from getting into newly threshed wheat, should be taken that the bins are perfectly clean: If bins or stores are thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed before the grain is placed in them, many cracks and crevices filled with insects will be stopped up. The granary should be made as tight as possible and thoroughly disinfected each season. Before the adoption of bisulphide of carbon, one remedy practiced was heating the infested grain to 100 degrees. It was left in this temperature for 8 to 10 hours. The remedy was difficult to adopt and was extensively used. Tobacco, sulphur and many other substances have been used with satisfactory results where large quantities of grain are stored.

The simplest, most effective and least expensive of all remedies for stored grain insects is the use of bisulphide of carbon. To insure grain from the attack of insects should be treated with bisulphide thoroughly after being placed in bin. It is a foul smelling liquid which evaporates very readily. The fumes are heavier than air and penetrate the grain, producing an atmosphere in which no insect can live. Although explosive, this material can be handled without danger if care is taken not to have lights any kind around during the fumigation. The material can be thrown directly upon the grain without injuring it either for seed or for purposes. About one pound, equivalent to a pint, is necessary for a ton of grain in store. It should be poured in soup plates or tin pans about on the surface of grain. The price of bisulphide of carbon varies from 15 to 30 cents per lb, depending on purity and quantity purchased. There is a known as fuma-bisulphide of carbon especially manufactured for the infection of grain and seeds.

BREEDS OF POULTRY.

The question of profits between large and the small breeds of poultry are very frequently discussed between farmers who keep their favorite variety. Some think the small egg-producing varieties are profitable, while others argue in favor of the large breeds. To settle on the medium or all-purpose class as a compromise, each has its favorite, and to listen to them one would almost suppose that others are worthless, except varieties they keep.

This will all do very well if just stuck to the same variety and give them the attention necessary to make them profitable. But many keepers of poultry change their mind too often. They will adopt certain variety and get along pretty well a year or two, and from mismanagement of their own, the pet variety fails to keep up their



ON THE FARM.

REARING HEIFERS.

Attention may well be paid to the selection of heifer calves, says Mr. F. S. Cooley. Those of small size, weak or seriously diseased have no place in your herd. Be accustomed to have much regard to the parentage, and we do not but less attention is due to the young heifer herself. The consideration is the growth of the calf. At no period can growth be economically secured than at the calfhood. Only choice registered calves are reared on whole milk as a rule, and it is doubtful if it will pay to use whole milk on common stock where a cheaper substitute is available. A setback to the first few weeks is hard to overcome afterwards. Feeding a whole milk in the ration during the first month is one of the ways of insuring against setback.

The practice of rearing calves has to separate the calf from its mother after the first full meal. It is then to drink and feed on its mother's milk for a week, in moderate quantities twice a day. Warm separator milk is gradually substituted during the second week, until it forms all the entire feed. About 1 qt. of milk per day is fed till the end of the first month. Two feeds daily, given, always warm and never sive in amount; but three feeds a day would be better. Calves ought to eat dry grain after weeks old and given ad libitum mixture of corn meal, oil meal, and ground oats in about equal parts. Coarse forage—hay, silage or straw—is always supplied to the calf to the calf's appetite. The calf is removed by the use of a little potash during the first two weeks, thus securing the benefits of dried cows without disfigurement. Double milk calves grow faster in almost complete confinement, a hardier and more rugged cow results where they are daily exercised in yard or pasture. The feed of skim milk is continued during most of the first year until the supply does not fall short. If events, growth must be kept up by liberal feeding, until the calves are sent off to pasture. Here, it is a poor economy to keep them on short feed. A stunted calf is a great loss to the breeder.

During the second winter heifers receive a small feed of the grain given to the milking stock, consisting of gluten feed, and cottonseed or other concentrate, corn and bran. The main thing is to keep growth active. Size in a year adds much to her value, and in the dairy or sale ring, a heifer should not take place after the heifer is 18 months old. Some of the best cows I have ever been allowed to reach two years before being bred. It is significant that some beef breeders do not ve for registry as pure-bred sires from pure-bred parents where the dam is under 27 months old at time of calving. Breeding too young detracts much from the usefulness of heifers. Young cows require to be liberally fed. It must be borne in mind that a two-year-old cow has not only yielded milk but also complete her ration. If concentrates are withheld at this time, on the mistaken notion that they are injurious to young cows, not only is her milk lessened, but she is hindered in reaching her most useful development.

cord in producing good returns, and the blame is all laid to the variety, the enthusiasm all drops, a change is much talked of and a year or two of profits is lost in making the change. Another variety is finally adopted only to go through the same routine of management, and end in the same results.

While there is something in the variety to suit our fancy, it must not be lost sight of that there is more in the management. The wholesale changing of system may do once in a while, but it will not be found necessary if we are careful to keep our breeding stock, and manage carefully in other matters.

We may not be successful every year in raising a fine flock of chickens, from the fact that we cannot always tell just what our breeding stock is going to do, but if we fail in getting good hatches, or strong, healthy chicks, we should not get discouraged, for the next season perhaps will bring us better returns, and to keep right at it one year with another is the right road to success with poultry.

Adopt the variety of your fancy, and in no case keep a mixture. Never cross pure varieties, for there is no advantage to be secured by it.

NOW THE WAR IS OVER

"MISTHER DOOLEY'S" VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Great Chicago Humorist Is Merry at the Expense of England.

"Mr. Dooley" is again witty at England's expense, but, as the editor of the Westminster Gazette, which publishes his latest dialogue, says, Englishmen will not grudge the laugh.

"Whin rayspectable English people go to war, they don't expect to have to keep it up forever. They've other things to do. But th' Boers wudden't stop. Manny attempts was made to conciliate thim. 'If ye will lay down ye'er arms an' cut ye'er hair,' said Lord Roberts iv Candyhar an' Cork an' Pretoria an' th' dominions beyond th' sea, 'an' I'll frget Kruger an' I'll jarn to sing 'Gawd Save th' King,' ye'll be allowed to stand again' a wall an' be shot. Otherwise," he says, "I'll soon have to take drastic measures again' ye," he says.

"No," says th' Boers, "we're sorry, but we must rayfuse ye'er kind wur-ud iv welcome. Nawthin' wud give us more pleasure thin to provide good target practice f'r ye'er gallant la-ads," they says. "But, gr-reat as wud be th' honor iv bein' burried in th' Union Jack, wid a brass band to play over us, we like th' glad, free an' dishon'rab'le life iv th' veldt."

WHAT BOBS SAID TO THE BOERS.

"Well," says Lord Roberts iv th' city directry, "if that's th' case," he says, "I'm goin' home," he says, "an' capture a few more cities f'r me title," he says. "I never fought such a mot iv rude, ungovernable savages in me life," he says. "I quit ye," he says. An' he wint away an' left Lord Kitchener to r-run th' game.

"Thin th' war was renewed with gr-reater energy. Ye r-read in th' papers ivry day iv a threemenous engagement. Th' Column under th' Hon. Lord Gin'ral T. Punting-ton-Cane-w met to-day an' defeated with gr-reater loss th' Kootzenhammer commando, consisting iv Mr. an' Mrs. Kootzenhammer, their son August, their daughter Lena an' Baby Kootzenhammer who was in ar-runs an' will be executed according to th' decrees iv May tinth, fifteenth, an' sixteenth an' June

PENALTIES OF GREATNESS.

RULERS WHO HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED.

The List of Victims Is a Long One and Reaches Into the Centuries.

The assassination of President McKinley seems about the most cowardly and uncalled-for event it is possible to conceive. It is certainly a dreadful blot on twentieth century civilization. Rulers of nations have, since the beginning of history, been the victims of murderous fanatics, and their exalted positions mark them as the objects of assassins. This is one of the penalties of their greatness.

Only last year an attempt was made to assassinate the Shah of Persia. It happily proved unsuccessful, through no fault, however, of the anarchist who tried to kill him. This attack on the Shah's life was made on the second of August by a man named Salson, who disguised himself as a woman.

It will be remembered by everybody that only three days before the attempt on the Shah's life, King Humbert of Italy was killed. On July 30, 1900, Angelo Bresci, an anarchist (said to be from Paterson, N.J.) shot the king, who died within a few hours. Bresci was sentenced to life imprisonment, in solitary confinement, on the twenty-fifth of August following the crime. The death penalty is not lawful in Italy. Two former attempts had been made on King Humbert's life. One in 1897 by an anarchist workman, and the other by a man named Passanante in 1878. Both of these would-be murderers were sent to penal servitude for life. In the autumn of 1898 the

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

was cruelly killed by an Italian anarchist named Lucchini. This murderer is now suffering the penalty of his crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

President Sadi Carnot, of France, was stabbed to death in his carriage on June 24, 1891. He was at Lyons at the time attending an industrial and art exhibition, and as he was driving to the theatre, a young Italian anarchist sprang upon the step of his carriage and plunged a knife into his abdomen. This assassin's name was Caserio Santo and he was afterwards guillotined.

Twenty years ago, the same year in which Garfield was assassinated, Alexander II., czar of Russia, was murdered by Nihilists. He was returning to his palace, from a military review, on March 13, 1881, when a dynamite bomb was thrown at his carriage. The vehicle was blown to pieces and the czar died within a few hours. The Nihilist who actually threw the bomb was likewise killed by its explosion, but many of his accomplices were seized. Six of the prime instigators of the plot were condemned to death. Of these four were men and two women. One of the latter was afterwards reprieved and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

WILLIAM I. OF GERMANY.

grandfather of the present Emperor, was attacked twice by would-be assassins. Oscar Becker tried to shoot him on July 14, 1861, but happily failed. The attempt was repeated by a Dr. Nobiling on June 2, 1878. He was likewise unsuccessful. When Nobiling realized that he had missed the Emperor he blew out his own brains. Surely a fit ending for such a man.

Abraham Lincoln was the first president of the United States to be assassinated. This dastardly deed was committed by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theatre on April 14,

poses a royal prisoner, as far as court knowledge and customs were concerned. He wounded the pride of his officers and aroused the discontent of his subjects by his lack of judgment and tact. He was also accused of injustice. A party of his generals entered the palace, got into his bedroom and strangled him with a sash on the night of March 24, 1801.

Among the most notable of the earlier rulers to be assassinated may be mentioned Henry IV., of France, who was stabbed to death while driving in his carriage. This foul deed was done by Ravalliac in 1610. The murderer was tortured abominably and afterwards torn to pieces by wild horses.

Henry III. of France, was assassinated by Jacques Clement, a friar, who stabbed him in 1589.

William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was shot by Balthasar Gerard at Delft, in 1584. Gerard was afterwards flayed alive, a terrible fate.

Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, was assassinated in 1310.

James III., of Scotland, was murdered in 1483 while fleeing from Bannockburn.

James I., of Scotland, was slain by Sir Robert Graham at Perth in 1437.

TO GROW OLD GRACEFULLY.

A Few Simple Hints That May Help.—Self-Denial Necessary.

To grow old pleasantly and gracefully it is necessary to recognize the fact that one is getting old and that therefore, one should shape one's life accordingly.

To begin with, to be beautiful one must have a contented mind, and as this has very much to do with the bodily health, this should be taken care of.

One need not be a faddist or a fidget, but even the youngest girl ought to begin to prepare for a beautiful and healthy old age by using discretion in diet.

Indulgence in quantities of unwholesome, though, perhaps, pleasant sweetmeats and other indigestible foods will slowly, but surely, ruin the best of complexions, which, as time goes on, will become thick and coarse, or, even worse, pimply. To retain a good complexion and digestion—for the two generally go together—the food taken should be simple, but nourishing, and at regular hours. Promiscuous meals are to be avoided, and, as a general rule stimulants should not be taken.

Warm milk will be found an excellent pick-me-up when needed.

The elderly woman must remember that she cannot undergo as much fatigue as she could a few years ago, and that she should, while taking regular walking exercise, be careful not to overdo it.

She should also be careful to have sufficient sleep, and if she should chance to have to keep late hours, she should take a rest and a sleep during the daytime.

Cold, too, must be guarded against and therefore the elderly woman should wear underclothing of wool or silk.

Wrinkles, of course, will come, but no woman as she gets on in life need wish to be without them, for they really give character to the face. If after forty years there were no lines there, it would surely denote a want of intellect, if not a want of heart.

For the complexion there is no cosmetic to equal rain water, and the daily tepid bath should not be forgotten.

As to the hair, that should be the color nature intended it, for thus it harmonizes with the complexion, and dyeing it is invariably an artistic mistake.

Sleep eight hours every night if you can. Few people realize the

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KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Then as to the recent proclama- tion: "Lord Kitchener wrote th' no- tice. He's a good writer. Ladies an' Gentlemen," he says, "this war as a war is now over. Ye may not know it, but it's so. Ye've broke th' rules, an' we give th' fight to ourselves on a foul. Th' first principle iv a war again England is that th' inimy shan wear r-red or purple coats with black marks fr to indicate th' location iv vital organs be day an' a locomotive headlight be night. They shall thin gather with- in aisy range an' at th' wurrd 'Fire!' shall all down dead. Anny remainin' standin' atherward will be considered as spies. Shootin' back is not allowed be th' rules, an' is severely discontenanced be our ladin' military authorities."

"So there's th' inimy iv the Boers. They have been set back fr con- duct unbecomin' an English officer an' a gentleman. Our Anglo-Saxon cousins across th' sea ar'r gr-great people. We have to lick our inimy. They disqualify him."

"I thought th' war was over, anyhow," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if Chic- ago was as peaceful as South Africa, they'd be an agytation to ray- joice th' polis force. Th' war is over, Himmissy, but th' English don't know it yet."

A MISTAKE.

A certain shopwalker in one of the large dry goods establishments in the West-End of London was noted for his severity to those under him.

One day he approached a junior assistant, whose counter a lady had just left.

You let that lady go without making a purchase? he asked severely.

Yes, sir, I—

And she was at your counter fully ten minutes?

Doubtless; but then, you see—

Exactly. I saw that, in spite of all the questions she put to you, you rarely answered her, and never attempted to get what she wanted.

Well, but—

You need not make any excuse. I shall report you for carelessness.

Well, I hadn't what she wanted.

What was that?

Six shillings. She's a book canvasser, selling the 'Life of Napoleon the Great.'

The shopwalker retired crestfallen, amid the audible titters of all the assistants in the department, who greatly enjoyed his discomfiture.

English Kings called themselves Kings of France till a century ago, and French kings called themselves Kings of Jerusalem until the Revolution.

In 1836 130,000 animals and 60,000 insects were classified by naturalists. To-day, of insects alone 120,000 specimens have been catalogued.

wards relieved and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

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grandfather of the present Emperor, was attacked twice by would-be assassins. Oscar Becker tried to shoot him on July 14, 1861, but happily failed. The attempt was repeated by a Dr. Nobiling on June 2, 1878. He was likewise unsuccessful. When Nobiling realized that he had missed the Emperor he blew out his own brains. Surely a fit ending for such a man.

Abraham Lincoln was the first president of the United States to be assassinated. This dastardly deed was committed by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theatre on April 14, 1865.

During the nineteenth century there was hardly a country on the face of the globe that did not have one or more rulers foully murdered. Sometimes the assassins have been men of the lowest social types, and for these some excuse on the plea of ignorance might be made. On other occasions the perpetrators of the crimes have been persons of education and standing in the community. Surely the brains of these latter must have been abnormal. Fortunately most of the attempts on the lives of potentates prove unsuccessful, or scarcely a year, or even a month, would pass that some monarch would not be killed.

In 1873 President Guterrez, of Ecuador, was killed by an assassin, who shot him. This happened only one year after his predecessor, President Moreno, had met a similar fate.

During a revolt in Peru President Balta was imprisoned by his Minister of War, Guterrez. The latter made himself a dictator and

ORDERED BALTA SHOT.

This execution took place on July 22, 1872. It would seem to be a pretty hard fate to be ordered shot by a man that one had made Minister of War one's self.

One of the rulers of Hayti met death at the hands of an assassin in 1854. Another potentate of that island, Dessalines, who was chosen life governor, assumed the title of Emperor of Hayti. He was murdered in 1806, and was the first sovereign on this side of the Atlantic to be assassinated.

On March 26, 1854, Carlo III., Duke of Parma, was stabbed by Antonio Carra for private revenge. Through some flaw in the evidence Carra was acquitted. He died in Philadelphia in 1877.

Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, was shot and stabbed to death on October 9, 1831. He was unpopular with his chiefs owing to his attachment to Russian interests. Also they were extremely jealous of him. They accused him of violating the principles of the constitution. Capo d'Istria was leaving church when he was assassinated. There were no political results and his brother Augustin succeeded him. The two murderers were immured within close brick walls, built around them to their chins, and supplied with food until they died. A most horribly devised punishment for long drawn out suffering, too dreadful even for such a crime.

S ELIM III., OF TURKEY.

was another ruler whose life was sacrificed. In May, 1807, he was deposed by the Janissaries, who enthroned Abdul Hamid, his son. Attempts were made to restore the throne to Selim III., but, by order of his own son, he was strangled to death on July 28, 1808, in the cell where he was confined.

Emperor Paul of Russia was the first sovereign to be assassinated in the nineteenth century. He ascended the throne during the early part of the French revolution, after the death of Catherine in 1796. He had no knowledge of the art of ruling, having been to all intents and pur-

or shirk.

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For the complexion there is no cosmetic to equal rain water, and the daily tepid bath should not be forgotten.

As to the hair, that should be the color nature intended it, for thus it harmonizes with the complexion, and dyeing it is invariably an artistic mistake.

Sleep eight hours every night if you can. Few people realize the value of sleep. Take a warm sponge over every night before going to bed. Use a small, hard pillow only, or if you can, do without one altogether. Attend to your general health and take regular exercise every day.

ENGLAND'S NEW SWORD.

Made to Thrust Because the Old One Would Not Cut.

That the rifle is mightier than the sword is an incontrovertible fact; but that the sword will be finally sheathed as an unusable weapon in modern war is not true, despite the endeavor of the pen to prove the worthlessness of it, says the London Express.

As a shock weapon the sword holds no place with the lance, but its handiness in pursuit is undeniable if the sword be of the right kind. In South Africa our weapons, made ostensibly to cut, were used by our troopers to belabor fugitive Boers in vain efforts to make a cut, and so bruised have some been with the process that flagellation would appear to be the proper term to apply.

Recognizing this, the War Office is going to arm the hyssars with a new sword, whose chief use will be to thrust.

The edge of a sword cannot be maintained upon prolonged service, but Major-General Grant, the inspector-general of cavalry, in recommending a new sword, suggests the preservation of a certain degree of sharpness by the use of leather scabbards.

The new sword will be modeled on the pattern now in use, which was introduced in 1899, but with certain modifications, conforming with the Italian school. The hilt will be broader, to give freedom to the thrust, and the point will taper more, making the weight about a pound less.

The new sword will introduce more thoroughly the Florentine system of fencing, to which the inspector of gymnasia, Col. Malcolm Fox, has for so many years pinned his faith, and whose value its chief exponents, Capt. Edgeworth-Johnstone, Sergt. Major Betts, and ex-Staff Sergt. Foerster, have so often demonstrated in open competition.

Swordmakers believe in the thrusting weapon, provided it is heavy enough to meet the rough usage of a campaign. This is just what the new sword will be—an unbreakable rapier of the broad kind.

Hospital death-rates average 6½ per cent. in Irish, 8 in English, and 9½ in Scotch hospitals.

The biggest round tower in Ireland is at Kilmanduagh, 108 feet high. There are 45 of them in all.

The most fatal explosion ever known was at Gravelines in 1654. Three thousand people were killed.

The rental of Britain's 21,000 first-class mansions aggregates 14 millions, while the next 238,000 bring only 28½ millions.

The incomes of 220,000 richest British families amount to 333 millions; of the 4, 629,000 working families, 447 millions.

MEN'S and BOYS' Fall Suits!

This week we received three large cases of fall and winter clothing for Men and Boys. This large addition to our already extensive stock places us in a position to show you as large, if not the largest, stock of ready-to-wear clothing carried by any one firm in Napanee.

We invite your inspection. The cloth and workmanship is the very best and prices the lowest—quality considered.

J. L. BOYES.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeo offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

Shetland Floss

for Umbrella Shawls and Infants' Hoods at 8c. per oz., or 7c. per oz. if bought in quantities. See our complete stock of wools, single and double Berlin, in all shades at 8c. per ounce. We imported them direct from the manufacturer.

J. J. PERRY'S

COAL!

SCRANTON COAL,

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39lf

CABLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
14/ *Roblin, Ont.*

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICEN. SES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
14/ **MARLBANK.**

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT 4, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

A Good Article

at a low price is a combination not often secured. At our store you can meet with this combination. Our prices are low, our goods are good.

LONSDALE WOOLEN MILLS.

29 3m

Character in How You Smoke.

"Royal Magazine."

A MAN may possess a most secretive nature, he may have a face as destitute of meaning as a stone wall and a manner of speech absolutely non-committal; but watch him over his cigarette, note his manner of holding it between his lips or his fingers; see how he puffs the smoke out of his mouth, what he does with the ash, if he consumes the cigarette to a mere stump or throws it away half finished, and, sure as fate, you will read his character like a book. Cigarette, I said, for a cigarette, and a cigar in a lesser degree, are much better character revealers than a pipe. A man sticks a pipe into the side of his mouth and puffs away, and there's an end of it. You discover next to nothing, unless, indeed, he happens to puff very violently, which is a certain indication of a nervous, irritable temper. From the filling of a pipe, to be sure, many luminous little hints may be gathered. You see a man stuff his bowl quickly and lavishly, letting loose threads of tobacco dangle over the brim while he applies the match; if he be not good-natured, generous to a fault, careless, indolent, quick to make friends, quick to forget them, I shall

Howard's Emulsion with acidulated glycerine.
—MAKES—
THIN, PALE AND DELICATE PEOPLE HEALTHY & STRONG.
25c, 50c and 7c
AT THE MEDICAL HALL
DETLOF & WALLACE,
"The Prescription Druggists"

CREAMERIES,

50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

Oysters

Oyster season is here, and we have just received a supply of the finest select—Standard oysters.

E. A. RIKLEY.

Notice to Young Men

A mass meeting of the young men of our town will be held in the Y. M. C. A. room, Harshaw Block, on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30. The object of the meeting is to discuss and arrange for a profitable use of the rooms by the young men for the winter months. A large attendance is hoped for.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

The Junior Guild.

The Junior Guild of St. Mary Magdalene proposes to hold a re-union in the school room of the church on Friday evening, Oct. 11th, at 8 o'clock. A silver collection will be made during the evening in aid of the Sunday School library fund. Light refreshments will be served and an excellent programme provided. Particulars in next week's paper.

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, contains a description of a remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises, which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the Editor.

Died in Infancy.

On Tuesday, Sept. 24th, Margaret Ann Dewey, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dewey, Croydon, passed peacefully away after four days illness of inflammation. She was a bright loving child, six months and six days of age. The funeral took place on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. The body was taken to the R. C. vault at Centreville. The sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the parents.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Discontinuance of Service.

The palace steamer North King, of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Stb. Co., will make two special excursions on Saturday, Sept. 21st and 28th, from Charlotte to 1000 Islands, and will make weekly trips after these dates from Charlotte through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on October 5th and 12th; the last trip of the season from Kingston Sunday, October 13th. Route between Charlotte, N. Y., and Port Hope and Cobourg, Ont. the last trip for this season, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 20 lbs. granulated sugar \$1, 24 lbs. bright yellow sugar \$1. Coal oil, 20c gal. Pure Paris Green cheaper than all others. 5 packages Corn Starch 25c. Dr. Morse's, Chase's and Ayer's Pills, 20c box. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure 45c bottle.

EastEnd Barber Shop,
Next to Jamieson's Bakery, former the Tichborne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Football Excursion.

The Napanee Collegiate football will run an excursion to Picton on day, leaving here at 8 a.m., per Str. and returning after the match. fare 35c. Come and help the boys.

Found.

On Dundas street, Napanee, a doll piece made into a tie pin with a nail. Owner may have same by paying this advertisement and proving proof. Apply at this office.

Farm For Sale.

Part of lot No. 16, in the 2d con of Richmond; 82 acres—60 acres c 22 acres swamp land, used as p Frame house, barn and usual outbu Good orchard. Well at house and Well in centre of lot, never failing, in swamp. For sale or to rent terms. Apply to N. DEAR 39jp Napi

There's a Story in Morning Tired

A story of poor blood, weakened starved brain. Plenty of food, min perhaps poorly prepared and too p gested to maintain a vigorous body rozone quickly makes blood, gives al to the nerves, cures the fagged feelin prevent vigorous thought and action Ferrozone, it makes bigod, and good feeds the nerves. Strong and vigorous are just another name for good heal you seek health, and a relief from th morning feeling, use Ferrozone. Sc ly by A. W. Grange & Bro.

Honor Roll.

JUBILEE SCHOOL.

Fourth class, total number 425—
Vanaletine 365, Andrew Ford 36
Richardson 358, Lizzie Grass 326, E
Cummings 245, Charlie Ford 223, E
172. Third Class—Walter Denye
Edna Amey 229, Charlie Grass 223,
Richardson 179, Florence Vanaletst
Annie Richardson 103, Leo Jennings
George Johnson 132, Ollie Hic
Susannah Sedore 65. Second
Florence Symonds 179, Beatrice Ha
150, George Hartwick 141. Part Se
Edith Richardson, Howard Sedore,
Amey. First Class—Vera Rich
Nellie Clayton, Evelyn Amey,
Lowry, Maurice Hamby, Earl I
Annie Sedore, Beula Hartwick,
Smith, Willie Symonds. Special
in spelling—Madge Vanaletstine,
Denyes, Georgie Johnson, Florence
onds.

ADEA REID, Tea

Napanee Cheese Board.

Board met in the council chan Wednesday afternoon. The fo factories boarded cheese:

	NO. WHITE. CC
Napanee	1
Camden East	2
Centreville	3 80
Croydon	4
Phippen No 2	5 75
Kingsford	6
Deseronto	7
Union	8
Clairview	9
Metzler	10
Odessa	11
Excelsior	12
Sillville	13 40
Enterprise	14
Whitman Creek	15
Tamworth	16
Forest Mills	17
Shedfield	18
Moscow	19
Bell Rock	20
Selby	21 150
Phippen No. 1	22
Palace Road	23
Petworth	24
Newburgh	25 75
Marlbank	26
Empey	27

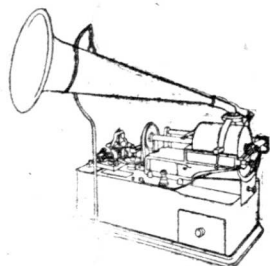
9c. bid; no sales.

420

Shetland Floss

for Umbrella Shawls and Infants' Hoods at 8c. per oz., or 7c. per oz. if bought in quantities. See our complete stock of wools, single and double Berlin, in all shades at 8c. per ounce. We imported them direct from the manufacturer.

J. J. PERRY'S
DUNDAS STREET.



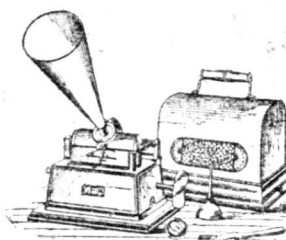
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

The only perfect Talking Machine on the market.

Standard Phonographs, \$20.00

Every STANDARD Phonograph includes, free of charge, an Edison Automatic Reproducer, an Edison Recorder, a sapphire shaving knife, a two-way hearing tube, a 14 inch polished brass horn, a camel's hair chip brush, an oil can, a winding crank and an oak carrying case.

These parts are essential to a perfectly equipped and complete talking machine outfit.



The GEM Phonograph, \$10.00

The "Gem" is the latest Phonograph. It is equipped with an automatic reproducer and a separate recorder; and is encased in a handsome oval top carrying cover.

The Gem is the cheapest genuine Phonograph on the market, and it is the best cheap talking machine made. Its construction is solid and substantial and it bears the trade-mark signature of Thomas A. Edison.

Edison Records, 50c each, or \$5.00 per dozen. Thousands of records to choose from.

Record cases for 15 records \$3.00, 24 records \$4.00, 36 records \$5.00.

The Pollard Co'y,
NAPANEE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS DISTRICT,

Close's Mills grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like those from a distance in by noon. JAS. A. CLOSE.

cigar in a lesser degree, are much better character revealers than a pipe. A man sticks a pipe into the side of his mouth and puffs away, and there's an end of it. You discover next to nothing, unless, indeed, he happens to puff very violently, which is a certain indication of a nervous, irritable temper. From the filling of a pipe, to be sure, many luminous little hints may be gathered. You see a man stuff his bowl quickly and lavishly, letting loose threads of tobacco dangle over the brim while he applies the match; if he be not good-natured, generous to a fault, careless, indolent, quick to make friends, quick to forget them, I shall be much astonished. One notices men very often taking their cigars from an upper waistcoat pocket into which they have been stuffed. Too poor to buy themselves a cigar-case? Not a bit of it, but too untidy to keep one or too lazy to arrange their cigars into one. And the same men almost invariably bite the tips off their cigars, instead of using a penknife or a cigar-clipper—a shocking habit that not merely fills the mouth with tobacco grit, but disarranges the outer leaf, often spilling an otherwise excellent smoke.

The cigar once happily prepared for smoking, observe how your man holds it between his teeth. But stay! The operation of lighting has also its interest. The tobacco epicure grips his cigar not merely with his teeth when applying the match, but with the finger and thumb of his left hand also, and between every third puff draws the weed from his mouth and examines the glowing end, in order to make sure that it has been ignited equally all round.

The majority of men hold their cigars with the front teeth and puff the smoke out on either side of it. A large minority hold them in the corner of the mouth, so that if you happen to be walking behind them on a dark night you catch sight of the glowing end protruding just below the ear. Others, again—and these, as a rule, are persons of vivacious temperament—select keep their cigars for two consecutive moments between their lips. They take a few puffs, and then the cigar is given a rest between finger and thumb.

A man of determined character, energetic, pugnacious, impatient, often betrays himself by giving his cigar an upward tilt while consuming it—a favorite method with the Yankee, to whom the above epithets are distinctly applicable. The contemplative, dreamy individual will let it droop towards his chin; while level-headed persons—and fortunately they form the vast majority—hold theirs horizontally. Naturally insolent people frequently omit to remove the cigar from their mouths when speaking to you, while others of a sulky, brooding disposition chew the end into horrible pulp. And is there anything more eloquent of stinginess than the habit, largely indulged in by Germans, of sticking the stump of a cigar on the small blade of a penknife and consuming it until the glow almost touches the lips?

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Fairbairn's Confectionery Store is the Place

to purchase your fresh Fruit Candies, Lemons, Oranges, Oysters, etc.

Next door to the Express Bookstore.

A. G. Fairbairn.
PROPRIETOR.

lotte to 1000 Islands, and will make weekly trips after these dates from Charlotte through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on October 5th and 12th; the last trip of the season from Kingston Sunday, October 13th. Route between Charlotte, N. Y., and Port Hope and Cobourg, Ont. the last trip for this season, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 20 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.24 lbs. bright yellow sugar \$1.10. Coal oil, 20c gal. Pure Paris Green cheaper than all others. 5 packages Corn Starch 25c. Dr. Morse's, Chase's and Ayer's Pills, 20c box. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure 45c bottle.

Sudden Death.

A very sudden death occurred near Strathcona on Saturday evening, when Mr. James F. Wagar, a gentleman well known in Napanee, suddenly expired at the residence of Mr. John Pybus. Deceased was an employee at the paper mills in the above village, and on Saturday evening after supper returned to Strathcona. He left for home at an early hour and, when near the home of Mr. Pybus, was seized with a dizzy spell, and on entering his friend's house was heard to exclaim: "My God, I'm dying," and almost immediately expired. Mr. Wagar had worked very hard the past two months, his evenings being occupied in the construction of a house for himself. His heart was also affected and the physicians who examined the remains state that heart failure was the cause of death. Deceased was 41 years of age.

TO THE DEAF.—A lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people might procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue New York, U. S. A. 24-1 y.

Of Interest to Every Person.

The Toronto Weekly Globe and The NAPANEE EXPRESS will be given (to new subscribers only) from now until Dec. 31st, 1902, for \$1.25.

We are in a position to offer, to new subscribers only, the Montreal Weekly Star and the NAPANEE EXPRESS for the balance of 1901, for the small sum of 30 cents. Also a copy of a picture of the Duke and Duchess of York, size 14x14 inches, will be given to each person availing themselves of this offer. The picture alone is worth the price. Send your subscription to THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

Another very interesting clubbing rate to new subscribers is the Montreal Daily Herald and the NAPANEE EXPRESS for one year for the small sum of \$1.75. Everyone availing themselves of this offer will also receive a handsome portrait of His Majesty, King Edward VII, size 17x22 inches. This is a valuable picture and should be in all patriotic homes.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Prolonged Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. 50 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—33

No. 22 TINNED STEEL
30 Gal. Milk Cans
\$5.00.
T. H. WALLER

BEEF, IRON AND WINE,
"The old reliable Tonic."
In full 16 oz. Bottles, 75c.
AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLO & WALLACE.
It's good if you get it from Detlor & Wallace.

Enterprise.....	14
Whitman Creek.....	15
Tamworth.....	16
Forest Mills.....	17
Sheffield.....	18
Moscow.....	19
Bel Rock.....	20
Selby.....	21
Phippen No. 1.....	22
Palace Road.....	23
Petworth.....	24
Newburgh.....	25
Marlbank.....	26
Empey.....	27

420

9c. bid; no sales.
Board adjourned to meet on W next at 2 p.m.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

HILL—SLUGH.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hermans at Hawley, on Wednesday last. Mrs. Simmons' sister, Miss Mart was united to Mr. Wm. W. Hill, Hurst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. T. Dobb, Rector of St. Paul's. The presence of about fifty invited under a bridal arch of evergreens, vines, and flowers—the soft light of candles and Chinese lanterns fairly like effect to the scene. The of the wedding march from L floated softly from the organ, a skilful handling of Mrs. Garrison's bridal party entered the parlor. I wore a very handsome tailor-made fawn-colored Venetian, with a match and waist of white India silk. The bridesmaid, Miss Eliza Hill, sister of groom, wore a pretty dress of white, faced with white. Mr. Charles, cousin of the bride, ably supported the groom. After the ceremony, a sumptuous and recherche repast was taken of and the happy couple drove to Napanee to catch the midnight train, Toronto, from whence they will visit Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Both bride and groom are held in the highest affection by their numerous friends, evidence of which was afforded in display of handsome and costly. The Express joins in congratulatory best wishes.

On Saturday afternoon the Royal College Rugby Football team, Kingston, defeated the Deerponts the grounds of the latter by a score of 10 to 0.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tonic Medical science by accident discovered the potency of the pineapple as a panacea for stomach troubles. The immense age of vegetable peeps contained fruit makes it an almost indiscoverable remedy in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. One tablet after each meal, most chronic cases. 60 in a box. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—32

BE IT KNOWN

Those contemplating matrimony it matters not in what stage, supply every want at Smith's Jewelry Store.

Engagement Rings.
Wedding Rings,
Pearl Brooches,
Crescents.
Watches in every style.

All the new and latest designs American Jewellery. Largest ever seen in Napanee.

F. W. SMITH & BRO
NAPANEE JEWELLERY STORE

and Barber Shop,
t to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
chborne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f
all Excursion.
Napanee Collegiate football team
in an excursion to Picton on Satur-
day here at 8 a.m., per Str. Aethis,
returning after the match. Return
10. Come and help the boys.

Dundas street, Napanee, a dollar gold
made into a tie pin with a name on
water may have same by paying for
advertisement and proving property.
at this office. 42b

For Sale.
of lot No. 16, in the 3rd concession
hmond; 82 acres—0. acres cleared,
res swamp land, used as pasture.
house, barn and usual outbuildings.
orchard. Well at house and barr.
centre of lot, never failing. Spring
amp. For sale or to rent; easy
Apply to N DEANS,
Napanee.

's a Story in Morning Tiredness.
ory of poor blood, weakened nerves,
d brain. Plenty of food, mind you,
s poorly prepared and too poorly di-
to maintain a vigorous body. Fer-
quickly makes blood, gives strength
nerves, cures the fagged feeling that
if vigorous thought and action. Use
zone, it makes blood, and good blood
he nerves. Strong and vigorous nerves
at another name for good health. If
ek health, and a relief from the tired
pg feeling, use Ferrozone. Sold on-
A. W. Grange & Bro.

r Roll.
JUBILEE SCHOOL.
rth class, total number 425—Madge
stine 365, Andrew Ford 360, Eva
rbson 358, Lizzie Grass 326, Freddie
ings 245, Charlie Ford 223, Eva Fish
Third Class—Walter Denyes 233,
Amey 229, Charlie Grass 223, Eliza
rdson 179, Florence Vanalstine 139.
Richardson 103, Leo Jennings 101.
te Johnson 132, Ollie Hicks 68,
nah Sedore 65. Second Class—
ice Symonds 179, Beatrice Hartwick
erge Hartwick 141. Part Second—
Richardson, Howard Sedore, Curtis
First Class—Vera Richardson,
Clayton, Evelyn Amey, Harry
Maurice Hamby, Earl Denyes,
Sedore, Beula Hartwick, Harold
Willie Symonds. Special honors
elling—Madge Vanalstine, Walter
s, Georgie Johnson, Florence Sym-

ADA REID, Teacher.
nee Cheese Board.
rd met in the council chamber on
eday afternoon. The following
ies boarded cheese:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLORED.
nee	1	..	100
en East	2	..	..
ville	3	80	..
on	4	..	50
en No 2	5	75	..
ford	6	..	..
onto	7	..	..
..	8	..	100
lew	9	..	65
r	10	..	..
t	11	..	100
ior	12	..	..
lle	13	40	..
prise	14	..	..
an Creek	15	..	..
orth	16	..	70
Millie	17	..	..
ld	18	..	65
w	19	..	..
lock	20	..	..
..	21	150	..
en No. 1	22	..	..
Road	23	..	..
rth	24	..	..
irgh	25	75	..
ank	26	..	..
y	27	..	..
bid: no sales	420	550	..

LIVELY OCTOBER SELLING!


Past triumphs are but steps to new achievements. The Big Store is visibly better in many ways. Each year, through careful, studious observation and increased activity, the selections of merchandise in this store are bettered, the assortments made more complete, and the prices correspondingly lowered. It has always been the store of the people—not in a demagogic way—but in a simple business way. Always the goods you want, at a price you want to pay—an eminently satisfactory store. Fall and winter influences touch everywhere, and October gives promise of the liveliest selling. For weeks we have been busy—gathering from every mart such goods as will add attractiveness, novelty, chic, value, completeness, prestige, to our stocks. Never were the offerings more inviting nor the values more excellent. Come in and see how successfully we've chosen to meet your new season needs.



BLACK SATANA WAIST SALE.

On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, we will place on sale at less than half price, a special purchase of one case Ladies' Black Satana Waists, fresh styles, beautifully made—nicely hemstitched and cluster tucked both back and front and bishop sleeves, sizes 32 to 40, regular price \$2.00 and \$2.50.


OUR SALE PRICE 99c. Black Satana Waists 99c. Each.



New Household Linens

Some dainty new arrivals in Linens, must be seen to be rightly appreciated. Naming the articles and stating the prices do not convey an adequate idea of the values. New Applique—worked Pillow Shams, Dressing Scarfs, and Toilet Covers to match. Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Doylies, Five o'clock Covers, Sideboard Scarfs, Table Napkins, etc. This little list merely suggests the price-trend.


Pillow Shams, applique designs, at \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 per pair.
Stand and Dresser Covers to match Pillow Shams. 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25 each.
5 o'clock Table Covers at 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.
Tray Cloths with drawn work, hemstitching or fringe, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.
Doylies, fringed, drawn work and hemstitched, 5c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.
Sideboard Covers, all newest patterns, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.



Kid Glove Pre-eminence

This department is acknowledged headquarters for thoroughly trustworthy Ladies' Kid Gloves. If you don't know the "Perrin" you do not know the best glove that is produced. Paris, France, is the world's style-centre for Kid Gloves, and Perrin et Cie the most successful makers. At the Big Store alone, in Napanee, can you buy the Perrin Glove—and they cost you no more than the ordinary kinds. Gloves that fit well, wear well and give general satisfaction—all the new styles and colorings for choice. Some hints:

Perrin's Olga Kids, 2 dome fasteners, in Black, White, Greys, Castor, Mode, Browns, \$1.25.
Perrin's Lillian, 2 domes, in all the newest shades, \$1.00.
Perrin's Yvonne Suede, 3 domes, Greys, Mode, Fawns and Brown, \$1.25.
Perrin's Black Suede, 3 domes, \$1.50.
Perrin's Beatrix, 2 domes, Black, White and colors, 75c.
Perrin's Helen, 2 domes, 50c.
Perrin's 18 button evening gloves, \$1.75.



CLOTHING SUPERIORITY.

The best arguments we can offer to prove the superiority of our New Fall Suits and Overcoats for men and boys are found in the garments themselves. Your own sense of appreciation of rightness of fabric and finish will convince you that Big Store Clothing stands first in all the qualities that determine values. Let the new Suits and Overcoats convince you of the wisdom of trading here—of buying and saving. There's a generous range of prices to select from.

Men's Suits at \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10, 11, 12, 13, etc.
Boys' Suits at \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, etc.
Men's Overcoats at \$3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10, 11, 12, etc.
Boys' Overcoats at \$2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50.

The

rtb.....	6	70
Mills.....	17	
i.....	18	65
.....	19	
ck.....	20	
.....	21	150
No. 1.....	22	
Road.....	23	
h.....	24	
gh.....	25	75
rk.....	26	
.....	27	

id; no sales.
 1 adjourned to meet on Wednesday
 2 p.m.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

HILL—SLUSH.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Sim-Hawley, on Wednesday last, when Emma's sister, Miss Martha Slush, was married to Mr. Wm. W. Hill, of Sand. The ceremony was performed by T. Dobb, Rector of Bath, in the presence of about fifty invited guests, a bridal arch of evergreens, creeping ivy and flowers—the soft light of numerous and Chinese lanterns giving a soft effect to the scene. The strains of a wedding march from Lohengrin softly from the organ under the handling of Mrs. Garrison as the bride entered the parlor. The bride wore a handsome tailor-made gown of laced Venetian, with jacket to match and waist of white India silk. The bride, Miss Eliza Hill, sister of the bride, wore a pretty dress of cadet blue with white. Mr. Charles Elliott, of the bride, ably supported her.

After the ceremony, a most sumptuous and recherche repast was partaken and the happy couple drove off to catch the midnight train for Buffalo and Buffalo. Both bride and groom are in the highest esteem by their numerous friends, and of which was afforded in the large of handsome and costly presents. Mrs. joins in congratulations and wishes.

On Saturday afternoon the Royal Military Rugby Football team, of London, defeated the Deseronto team on the grounds of the latter by a score of 12 to 0.

On Stan's Pineapple Tablets—science by accident discovered the use of the pineapple as a panacea for all troubles. The immense percent vegetable pepsin contained in the akes it an almost indispensable in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. No tablet after each meal will cure chronic cases. 25 in a box, 35 cents. Detlor & Wallace.—32

WE IT KNOWN

those contemplating matrimony, matters not in what stage, can you every want at Smith's Jewellery Store.

Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings, Pearl Brooches, Crescents.

Watches in every style.

the new and latest designs in Canadian Jewellery. Largest stock even in Napanee.

W. SMITH & BRO.,
JEWELLERY STORE



Men's Suits at \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10, 11, 12, 13, etc.
 Boys' Suits at \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, etc.
 Men's Overcoats at \$3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10, 11, 12, etc.
 Boys' Overcoats at \$2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50.

The Big Store, Lahey & Co.

Valuable Information About Catarrh.

Is a sure method of curing it. Ointments and powders won't cure it, and you never heard of medicine in tablet or liquid form that cure it either. What's the reason? Simply that germs cause Catarrh, and these germs take up snug quarters far back in the nasal passages, or deep down in the bronchial tubes where ordinary remedies can't go. What will reach them? Catarrhazone will, for it is inhaled in the lungs and bronchial tubes, goes where the air you breathe goes, kills the germs and cures the disease. It never yet failed. Try Catarrhazone, 25c. and \$1.00.

A Canadian Culinary Magazine.

The Canadian Housekeeper for September contains many helpful articles on the home, and has only to be seen to be appreciated by every reader. A few of the interesting articles are "A Good Investment," by Mrs. Linda Hall Larned; "Jam and Jam Making," by Mrs. Pieton-Gadsden; "A Better Knowledge of Home," by Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp; "Short Lessons in Cooking," by Mrs. Emily Gordon; "Different Ways of Cooking Potatoes," by Mrs. Mary L. Egerton; "The Care of Babies"; "For a Japanese Interior"; "Home Hints and Helps"; and a complete mélange of good things for women in every household. "Table Topics," by Mrs. Mary C. Bradley, contains much valuable information. The departments are all well sustained. This illustrated magazine has already become popular. Sold by all dealers. Ten cents per copy; or \$1.00 per year. Canadian Housekeeper Pub. Co., Toronto, Publishers.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ETON HAZARD.

who died at his late residence, corner of East and Thomas streets, on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, was born in Cayuga County, N.Y., on the 31st day of December, 1823, and at the time of his death was 77 years, 8 months and 26 days of age. He came to Canada when but a boy and first settled in what was called, at that time, Mud Creek neighborhood, in the 7th concession of Richmond. He lived there a few years and then moved to the 4th concession and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. C. N. Lucas. About thirty-six years ago he conceived the idea of making cheese on the co-operative system, and, associating himself with Mr. John W. Sexsmith, now of British Columbia, they built the Selby cheese factory, the pioneer factory in the county, which still continues to do the largest business of any of the factories in this section. Two or three years after building the factory he moved to Selby, learned the cheesemaking trade and took charge of the factory. After running the factory for some years he sold out and took up the position of township treasurer, which he held until Feb. 1st, 1900, a continuous faithful service of nearly twenty-five years. He was a man of business ability, full of ambition and push, and a useful man in the neighborhood. But his life in church circles that he will be mostly missed. Converted to God in early life, nearly sixty years a Methodist, class leader for fifty years and belonging to trustee and quarterly boards, he will be greatly missed. Surely a good man has gone to his reward. Mr. Hazard was thrice married, leaving a widow and two children, Robert J., residing in Michigan, and Elizabeth Ann, in New York state. The relatives of deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

Rebecca Wampler, said to be a hundred years old, who died the other day in Dublin, Ind., had met with many accidents during her life. At the age of six years she fell from a picket fence and broke her finger. In 1852 she broke her ankle, in 1865 she fell down cellar and broke her collar-bone and three ribs, in 1885 in a runaway while returning from church she was thrown from a vehicle and her right hip broken, in 1888 she slipped and fell on the pavement, breaking her left hip; in 1892 she broke her left leg at the knee, in 1896 she fell from a tree, breaking her left arm; in 1898 she fell out of bed, breaking her right arm, and in 1900 she broke her right hip for the second time.

The Baptist Church of Janesville, Wis., has established what is called a "Children's Church," the object of which is to give the parents of young children an opportunity to attend church. During the morning service hour the children who are too young to attend church service have a service of their own, conducted by the young women in the Sunday school rooms. They volunteer for the work, and a different committee takes charge of the little ones each Sunday. The babies are amused with dolls and playthings, while the work of interesting the older children is conducted along kindergarten lines. A large number of children attend, and the children's church is proving popular, many of the little ones being unwilling to leave when their mothers call for them at the close of church.

Eight of the firemen turned out for the monthly practice on Tuesday night.

A large number of pot plants and flowers for sale very cheap at Lloyd's Green House, Picty Hill.

Guns, rifles, loaded shells, the Celebrated Grand Prix Smokeless at

BOYLE & SON'S.

It is estimated that the surplus of the Glasgow Exhibition will be close on half a million dollars.

A small blaze at Mrs. Loucks' laundry on Sunday afternoon gave the firemen a run. A lighted match in the hands of a child caused the trouble. No particular damage was done.

The Backache Stage may be just that incipient form of kidney disease which, if neglected, will develop into stubborn and distressing disorder that will take long tedious treatment to cure. Don't neglect the "backache stage" of the most insidious of diseases. South American Kidney Cure stops the ache in six hours and cures. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—80

P. J. F. Baker, Odessa, attending Kingston Business College gave an exhibition of writing blind folded on a type writer, at Picton Fair on Thursday. He wrote 65 to 70 words per minute blind folded.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

For No. 1 grain grinding, flour, feed, hay wood and groceries go to J. H. Fitzpatrick. A large stock of fresh groceries always on hand, and the best tea going.

J. H. FITZPATRICK,
 Daise & Spencer's old stand.

NEW FALL GOODS

FIT AND STYLE is what we get out of the NEW FALL GOODS we are now showing. You never had the choice of so GREAT a VARIETY of

Suits, Overcoatings, and Trowserings

You'll have no trouble in getting suited. The trouble may be to decide what suits you the best of so many.

Trowsers from \$3.00 up.

Suits from \$12.00 up.

Overcoats from \$12.00 up.

Call and examine our stock and learn our prices.

J. A. Cathro, Fine Tailoring, Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

Portable churches have followed the portable schoolhouse. The Dutch Reformed Church of Pennsylvania is considering the advisability of adopting them in communities too poor and thinly settled to afford a permanent house of worship. The buildings are made of corrugated, galvanized iron fastened to a wooden framework. The inside is sheathed with matched boards, between which and the iron walls is a lining of heavy felt, which keeps the building warm in winter and cool in the summer. Each piece is so marked and the whole so planned that any ordinary mechanic can put the building together. Such a church, with a seating capacity of three hundred, can be built for fifteen hundred dollars. The portable church, however, is not an automobile. It is like other churches in that it will not "go" unless people pull together.

Promises, but no Fulfilment.

He promised he'd return the lock of hair—
 She'd given him in those sweet days before her
 Love cooled. 'Twas but a promise ending there,
 Like that of any other hair-restorer.
 —"Catholic Standard."